REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,213.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 } Including / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd March 1872, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1872. 23	Leave Colombo	April 1872. 2
,, Carwar	25	,, Galle	2
,, Mangalore	26	,, Negapatam	5
,, Cannanore	27	,, Pondicherry	6
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Madras	8
,, Calicut	28	,, Coconada	10
,, Beypore	28	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Cochin	29	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Allepey	31	,, Gopalpore	12
,, Tuticorin	31	,, False Point	13
		Arrive CALCUTTA	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th March 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1872. 29	Leave BUSSORAH	April 1872. 17
,, Kurrachee	April. 2	Arrive Fao	17
Arrive Guadur	5	,, Bushire	19
,, Muscat	6	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Muscat	28
,, Linga	9	,, Guadur	30
,, Bushire	11		May.
,, Fao	13	Leave Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSSORAH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. ERATO, 1,482 Tons, will be despatched on the 26th March. She has accommodation (amidships) for a few First-class Passengers, and every attention will be paid to their comfort.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Como	1500	tons, to sail about	30th March.
Falcon	1500	,, ,, ,,	12th April.
Urbino	1535	,, ,, ,,	18th ,,
Othello	3000	,, ,, ,,	12th May.
Wallace	1800	,, ,, ,,	Middle May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£8	Including Wines, Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	25	9-10	
Alexandria	39	25	10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

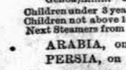
VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamer AURORA, 3,378 Tons, 400 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Steward, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th April; to be followed by the Steamer ARETUSA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£35	£25	£19 0
To Port Said...	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have on board an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for each to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Baggage by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 30s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grant also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class	£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 13, Medows Street, 11th March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,708 tons at 500 H.P.) Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,610 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.		Per Canal Steamer.	
To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT ...	50	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT ...	30
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS.	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS.	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

LIVERPOOL, viâ SUEZ CANAL.

FARES :

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto 3—Free	
European Nurses	£25.
Ayahs	£10.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

April 10th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., Jeffrey, Commander. (First Class Passengers only.).

April 20th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander. (First and Second Class Passengers).

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P. .....

(First Class Passengers only).

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped Free.*

FOR RANGOON.

(To leave about 2nd proximo.)

THE Steam-ship BRAZILIAN, 2,736 Registered Tons, Captain Gates, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. CANUTE, from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo at the Custom House Bunder.

KING & Co.,

Agents s.s. Canute.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. SAID are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship BRITISH FLAG, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th March 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c. &c.

Also a few articles of Blackwood Furniture such as, camphor wish bed pillow and curtain, Chest of Drawers, Dining and Wash-hand table &c.

One Bale containing 10 Reams of Brown Paper of size.

H—K &c.—365, 381, and 385—3 Bales Grey Shirtings each 50 pieces 81 lbs.

B—K—912-9-1—10 Cases Turkey Red Dimities each 60 pieces.

AT 1 P.M.

One	Handsome English built Mail Phaeton.	
One	ditto ditto	Dog Cart.
One	ditto	Grey Flea-bitten Arab Horse.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately imported from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Sons, a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, goes in single or double harness, height 15-3, pianoforte, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock, the same comprises, rich cut cagra-cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 5, bowater and vegetable dishes, soup tureen, cruet, pickle and egg stands, epergne, waiters, a mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated king's pattern spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, an oak wood case containing a set of best cutlery for 30 persons, by Elkington, handsome English mahogany, rosewood and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table for 18 persons, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dining-room chairs, teapoys, screens, rich carved, circular, pier, sofa and card tables with and without marble tops, mahogany and maplewood easy and drawing-room chairs, and full-backed sofas, rich drawing-room carpet, whatnots, teapoys, Tucker's plated argand lamps, a Lady's English Davenport, a full-toned Kn ish cottage piano, by Collard and Collard, made expressly to order for Indian Climate, a miniature billiard table, handsome table ornaments, camphors, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and chevval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, camphorwood chest of drawers, gown stands, English towel horses, writing table, bookshelf, a muzzleloric rifle in case, dispense articles, cooking utensils, few lots of books, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome strong Cab Buggy made to order.

A powerful nutmeg Grey Australian Horse.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of choice and tastefully selected handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, made to order, a powerful black Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, brougham, horse, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

UCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glassware, best electro-plated and porcelain wares, valuable books, choice plants, carriages, horses, &c., &c. at Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 0n about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., belonging to the late W. H. Thacker, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from TUESDAY, the 26th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1872.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a thorough practical MILLWRIGHT ENGINEER liberal salary with free quarters. Apply to the AGENTS, Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer LORNE (classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds) 1,614 Tons, Captain Bochen, will sail on or about the 10th proximo. This Vessel has excellent Passenger accommodation. The following are the rates of Passage Money, without Wines or Spirits :—

For Liverpool	£45
For Suez	£25

Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

21st March 1872.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. DECCAN, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S. S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 22nd February 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. DELTA, from Southampton, 15th February 1872.

S.S. IBERIAN, from Liverpool, 20th February 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, up to SATURDAY the 30th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of an EARTHEN DAM and a STONE TUNNEL, for a LAKE to be formed at GHOREGAUM, in Salsette.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned, in Hornby Row, Fort.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 21st March 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—COPPER.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FIFTEEN TONS of SCRAP COPPER, of the best quality, to be delivered as required during the ensuing four months.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Scrap Copper," and which must specify whether for "New" or "Old" and state the rate per cwt. delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on FRIDAY, the 29th instant.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent upon the estimated total amount of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,

Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 21st March 1872.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 24 of 1872.

WISSA MEGA and DIPPA MEGA, of Bombay, Hindoo Shroffs, residing in a house situate at Moogbhat Wadi, in the City of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHOWANISHANKER DAMODAR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house No. 46, situate at Cavel Street, in the City of Bombay .....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 19th day of March, instant (in the above Suit), will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the above named Defendant :—

All that piece of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing on the Pazeadari ground, situate, lying, and being and fronting on the southern side of the Cavel Lane, and outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the City of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 46, and bounded as follows : on or towards the east by gully and the house of Jugunnath Hemraj Ghandi, on or towards the west by the house of Mr. Wood, on or towards the north by a public lane entitled Cavel Lane, and on or towards the south by the house of Mr. De Silva, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 1,678-3-7, for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment. The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st March 1872.

Mr. MUNSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of April 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the purpose of considering

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter and of the months of October and November 1872, and that they are on the table.

2. Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 1108, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him to the Collector of Tanna on the subject of the acquisition of land for the Todee Scheme.

3. Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 1261, stating that the resolution of the bench passed on the 13th instant, applying a different rate of interest in the case of acquisition of Government, which, if approved by them, the Collector of Tanna will be ordered to acquire land for that purpose.

4. Government Resolution on the subject of the Railway approach to Colaba.

5. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1330, on the same subject.

6. Memo. of the Municipal Commissioner forwarding Government Resolution No. 1189, asking the Inspector General to relieve Dr. Hewlett of his duties in connection with the Contagious Diseases Act.

7. Letter from Government, No. 1267, on the subject of the grant for 1872 to the Cont gious Diseases Act, the lease of the Lock Hospital and the discontinuance of the connection of all Municipal Officers with the management of the said Act.

8. Letter from Mr. J. M. Macleau, dated 2nd March, resigning his place on the Finance Committee.

9. Memo. from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a letter from Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., dated 14th March, on the subject of laying Tramways in the City of Bombay.

10. Memo. from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding copy of telegram from Captain Tulloch on the subject of his water scheme report, and asking for an extension of leave for six months.

11. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1692, on the subject of the Sion-poor Drain, stating that plans and estimates are ready, and that the sewage will be changed at Love Grove until any general system of drainage is matured.

12. Petition of Messrs. Norton & Co., requesting the Bench to remit in their case the duty on Beer, and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st March 1872.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

IN view of the approaching hot season D. S. KEMP & Co. strongly recommend all with whom personal comfort is an object, to use the above refreshing and stimulating HAIR DOUCHE. It invariably arrests the loss of Hair, and imparts a delicious and lasting feeling of coolness to the head.

Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,

REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent of Geo. Campbell and Co.

5th March 1872.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

FOR SALE, a miniature BROUGHAM by Nees Brothers, nearly new, with Pole and Shafts. Also a pair of ARAB HORSES, go well together in Harness.—Apply to Lieut.-Col. HASSARD, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs. 25	per Dozen.
Do. Carbonell & Co.	,, 30	,,
Do. J. Sandback & Son's	,, 24	,,
Do. Warchope, Moodie, & Hope's	,, 24	,,
Do. M. P. Guimaraes & Son's	,, 20	,,
Do. do. old pale dry ...	,, 28	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils.....Pts.	,, 21	,,
Do. do. .....Qts.	,, 42	,,
Do. do. Magnums ..	,, 82	,,
Do. Arthur H. Bowring's..Qts.	,, 30	,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior...Qts.	,, 24	,,
Do. Boutellean & Co. 3 Daggers...	,, 16	,,
CLARET—R. H. Mege & Co. St. Julien...	,, 13	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL

ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Articulars on application.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—On and after THIS DATE the Company will CHARGE a FEE of Rs. 1-4 on each TRANSFER of STOCK from their Bombay to their London Register.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, 19th March 1872.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the HOLEE HOLIDAY on TUESDAY the 26th instant, and for the EASTER HOLIDAYS from THURSDAY the 28th, to SATURDAY the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

For the Bank of Bengal,

G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th March 1872.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, and THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant, both days inclusive, on account of HOLI and EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th March 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the HOLEE HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY the 26th instant, and for the EASTER HOLIDAYS from THURSDAY the 28th to SATURDAY the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th March 1872.

THE LANDING and SHIPPING COMPANY of KURRACHEE (Limited).—TENDERS will be received on behalf of the Secretaries and Treasurers by the Undersigned, up to MONDAY, the 1st proximo, from parties willing to LEASE the BUSINESS and PROPERTY of this Company for a period of three years.

Full particulars regarding Plant, &c., will be supplied on application.

W. NICOL & Co.,

For Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th March 1872.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Directors, whose names will shortly be published.

This Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of Trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.

Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.

Full particulars may be obtained at our Office,

14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at 16D Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th day of March 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet of the Company made up for Five Months ending 31st December 1871.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા૦ નરશી કેશવજી ઇ૦ ગંગાદાશ રણછોડદાસ.

i.e. SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

By his Attorney, Gungadas Runchordas,

Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 8th March 1872.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 12th to 25th March 1872 (both days inclusive).

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAN MAHOMED ABDOOL KHALAK, and JOOSUB ABDOOL KHALAK, respectively, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted and agreed with HAJEE JAFFER HAJEE ADAM, also of Bombay, Mahomedan, to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Government GROUND or LAND, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being outside the Fort of Bombay, in Mahomed Eunoos Doctor Street, or Second Don Tar Road. The said ground contains by admeasurement about 181 square

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARE Market firmer.

CALCUTTA.—16TH MARCH.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents at Rs. 99-2 and 99-3, or 0-14 to 0-13 discount, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents of 1872 at Rs. 101-6.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21ST MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Oil cake	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland...Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Deccan (s)	Soames	Suez, March 8.
21	Good Success	Nacoda	Rangoon, Feb.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	General Havelock(s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.
	Malabar	Douglas	London via Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer St. George, to Liverpool.

Ship Seaforth, to Calcutta.

Barque Kusrovie, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

Mar. ARRIVAL.

18 Goltonda (s) ... Calcutta..

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

March 6—Cartago Nova, s.s., Reed, from New Caledonia.

4—Magdala, barque, Brough, from Sunderland.

6—China, s.s., Perrins, from Suez.

7—Khedive, s.s., Stewart, from Suez.

7—Meekong, s.s., Bourdan, from China.

7—Coringa, s.s., Hansard, from Singapore.

8—Rhone, s.s., Butcher, from London.

8—Derby, s.s., Newman, from Bombay.

8—Japon, (F. T. S.) Behic, from Saigon.

9—India, s.s., Dodero, from Bombay.

9—Ada, s.s., Tatchell, from Bombay.

10—Durham, s.s. French, from Bombay.

10—Blackheath, s.s., Murrell, from Rangoon.

11—Firenze, s.s., Gulide, from Cardiff.

11—Persia, s.s., Morello, from Genoa.

11—Hindoostan, s.s., Roskell, from Bombay.

12—Vidar, s.s., Murray, from London.

13—Medora, s.s., Stewart, from Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

March 6—Cartago Nova, s.s., Reed, to Bombay.

7—China, s.s., Perrins, to Bombay.

7—Khedive, s.s., Stewart, to Calcutta.

7—Henry Fernie, ship, Bansley, to Calcutta.

7—Grand Duchess, ship, Jackson, to Calcutta.

8—Meekong, s.s., Bourdan, to Marseilles.

8—Coringa, s.s., Hansard, to London.

8—Derby, s.s., Newman, to Liverpool.

9—India, s.s., Dodero, to Genoa.

9—Sadkia, s.s., Spinks, to Yokohama.

9—Kim Quang Hong, brig, Nacoda, to Judda.

9—Western Star, ship, Nacoda, to Judda.

10—Ada, s.s., Tatchell, to London.

17—Blackheath, s.s., Murrell, to Malta.

11—Japon, (F. T. S.) Behic, to Toulon.

11—Lorne, s.s., Butcher, to Bombay.

11—Her Majesty, s.s., Downie, to Madras.

11—Hindoostan, s.s., Roskell, to Suez.

11—Persia, s.s., Morello, to Bombay.

13—Durham, s.s., French, to Liverpool.

13—Excelsior, s.s., Mahy, to Colombo.

13—Medora, s.s., Stewart, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jan. 17—Dugandig (F. T. S.) Loyer, from Brest.

Feb. 23—Great Australia, ship, Smith, from Liverpool.

March 6—Magdala, barque, Brough, from Sunderland.

12—Vidar, s.s., Murray, from London.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE [illegible] SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
[illegible]	2000	Bombay	Mar. 1
[illegible]	2000	Bombay	Mar. 1
[illegible]	2000	Bombay	Mar. 8
[illegible]	2000	Bombay	Mar. 10
[illegible]	2000	Bombay	Mar. 15
[illegible]	2000	Bombay	Mar. 22
[illegible]	2000	Bombay	Mar. 29
[illegible]	2000	Bombay	April 5
[illegible]	2000	Calcutta	April 5

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST MARCH.

For Lascars.			
Cotton	1 bale	value of Rs.	400
Piece Goods	1 bale	value of Rs.	400
Sundries	1 bale	value of Rs.	400
Total	3 bales	value of Rs.	1,200
For Europeans.			
Cotton	1 bale	value of Rs.	400
Piece Goods	1 bale	value of Rs.	400
Sundries	1 bale	value of Rs.	400
Total	3 bales	value of Rs.	1,200
Grand Total	6 bales	value of Rs.	2,400

Como (s), 8 cases gold thread, Volkart Brothers; 42 cases clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee; 50 drums turpentine, 100 drums linseed oil, and 50 mungs copper rods, Heptoola Allibhoy.

Isabella Croom, 125 casks beer, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.; 50 cases champagne, W. Nicol & Co.; 18 cases ells, 18 cases hock, and 20 cases stout, Treacher & Co.; 166 packages paints of sorts, 7 barrels soap, and 5 drums neatsfoot oil, Heptoola Allibhoy.

Virago (s), 5 cases foolscap paper, Surriff Ally Moosabhoy; 100 cases beer, The London A. and A. Co.; 9 cases chrome, Volkart Brothers; 25 bottles quicksilver, Richard, Martin & Co.

Ophelia, 30 cases skates, Cassum Abdoolr-hemon.

Athol (s), 200 cases kerosine oil, Jamsetjee Muncherjee Moola.

Dilston Castle (s), 3 cases soap, Henry Rogers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Patrick, 25 bales hides, Peerbhoy Assur.

Augusta, 450 bales jute, Gaddum & Co.

Prince Leopold, 200 bales jute, Gaddum & Co.; 29 bales cotton, S. Kurishna.

Astarte, 200 bales cotton, Damodar Balabhoy; 1 bale cotton Runchordass Toolsedass; 131 bales cotton, Hajee Sulamon Esaa; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

Mongolia (s), 25 bales wool, Coorjee Pragjee; 150 bales cotton, Nesserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 190 bales wool, Nursey Kuttow.

Virago (s), 2 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.; 138 bales cotton, Heerjee Veerdhur; 50 bales cotton, Mookjee Thackersee; 75 bales cotton Walljee Runchord; 85 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 137 bales cotton, Narranjee Bhimjee; 100 bales cotton, Lucknedass Oukerdass & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Nursey Mongjee; 62 bales cotton, C. Essir; 45 bales cotton, M. Heerjee; 40 bales wool, A. Premjee; 55 bales cotton, H. Goolalchund; 140 bales wool, N. Cuchra; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels, & Co.; 25 bales hemp, M. Heerjee

Ernto (s), 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 65 bales cotton, Akoorjee Moolchund; 135 bales cotton, Hurnam; 40 bales cotton, Jan Mahomed Manockjee; 257 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 50 bales wool, Cowerjee Cullianjee; 300 bales hemp, H. Cursonjee.

Como (s), 160 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 148 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

South Tyne (s), 40 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee; 10 bales cotton, Vussonjee Purshotum; 25 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 1 case shawls, Sewmull Sobharam; 30 bales cotton, Mahadowdass Gheeta; 260 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 42 bales cotton, Gopaljee Runchord; 35 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 50 bales wool, G. H. Fazul & Co

Cardago Nova (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 135 bags coffee, Farnham & Co.

Royal Stanford (s) 110 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 57 bales cotton; Nanjee Madowjee; 800 bundles galls, Khimjee Pursotum; 312 bags myrabollams, C. A. Dickinson.

Athol (s), 46 bales cotton, Hirasund Nundram.

Surat (s), 82 bales coir fibres, and 88 bales coir yarn, Canjee Mocjee.

Westminster (s), 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 37 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kathleen Mary (s), 21 cases peacock feathers, Hassum Noor momed; 6 casks tallow, Sharif Sallimomed & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Simla, 60 bundles myrabollams, and 2,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Autrina, 213 bags linseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s), 100 bales cotton, and 3 bales hides, S. Gigg & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Surat (s), 3 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

Arabia (s), 550 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 253 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 225 bales cotton, Lucknedass Nursey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 300 packages cloves, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 250 bags coffee, Krisnee Cursetjee Dady & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Magnolia (s), 20 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

Surat (s), 1 bale hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Surat (s), 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 500 bales cotton Knoop & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clarinda (s), 225 cwts. horns, Oomersbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG

Oriental (s), 20 bales white twist, H. A. Hsack.

China (s), 32 cases shalwars and shawlets, Ladnek Datoo; 50 bales cotton, Hajee Abdoola Noormomed; 19 bales cotton, Khotsedass Hurmookray; 75 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, Furtoobhoy Amejbhoy; 13 chests M. opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 16 chests M. opium, E. J. Ebraham; 125 bal s cotton, Hajee Essak ellias; 1 bale cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 6 chests M. opium, shr-eram Dulputram; 50 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee; 14 chests M. opium, T. Gunshamdass; 9 chests M opium, R. Runchord; 69 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China (s), 8 chests M. opium, E. J. Ebraham; 20 chests M. opium, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama & Co.; 35 chests M. opium, T. Gunshamdass.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
3,500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.		4 6 0
300 "	Printings	26 " 30 " 32 lbs.		3 3 0
500 "	Dyed Cambrics	7 " 8 "		2 14 3

COTTON.

25 candies	New Surat	(ready)	... ...	Rs. 268
250 "	" Degens	"	... ...	" 270
25 "	" Sawg. Dharwar	"	... ...	" 270
50 "	" Barsey	"	... ...	" 261-63
50 "	" Surat	"	... ...	" 266-69
250 "	" Oomrawuttee	"	... ...	" 260
100 "	" Fispore	"	... ...	" 267
50 "	" Dhollera	"	... ...	" 238
25 "	" Bhownugger	"	... ...	" 260

YARNS.

15 bales	Water No. 30	... ...	...	annas 12 per lb.
20 "	Colored " 40	... ...	...	" 14½ "

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 21.

Waterfield, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Moore, Captain, 12th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Tronson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

VanderGucht, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

Martin, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Rawul Pindee.

Freese, Colonel, 3rd Punjab L. I., from furlough, from England.

Stradling, Lieutenant, 76th Foot, to join, from Aden.

Meredith, Lieutenant, Adjutant, 1-11th Regiment, on leave, from Morar.

Fairbrother, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Augur.

McMullin, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Wiggens, Captain, Bengal Army, from furlough, from England.

Selons, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Home, Captain, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Hall, Colonel, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Temple, Lieutenant, 9-21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 21.

Baines, Captain, 45th Regiment, to join, to Madras.

Bather, Conductor, Barrack Department, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

Beauclerk, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Surg. A. R. Waghorn, of the Ben. Med. Ser.

Major G. Napier, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, Belgaum.

Asst. Surg. D. P. Palmer, Ben. Med. Ser.

Capt. J. M. C. Galloway, 4th Regt. Mad. I. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Brigadier Genl. E. P. Lynch, K. L. S., is allowed, at his own request, and in anticipation of early promotion to Major Genl, to resign his appointment on the Brigade Staff, from the 18th inst, and to return to Europe under the Regulations.

The services of Asst. Surg. J. Robb, M.B., and H. A. Lewis, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Genl. Dept.

The services of Capt. T Van Straubenzee, R.A., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at his own request, from the 20th instant.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for the periods periods specified, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Capt. A. Portman, Staff Corps, Supt, of Police, Colaba District, for one year.

Capt. V. Birch, Staff Corps, Adjt. 9th Regt. N. I., for two years.

These officers having obtained medical certificates from the Standing Medical Committee, are entitled to any passage allowance claimable under the Military Fund Rules.

Lieut. W. I. LeBreton, Staff Corps, Depy. Controller of P. W. Accounts, Bombay, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the provisions of G. O. No. 33 of 1870.

Major F. B. Foot, Ben. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt. A. J. D. Hawes, Benl. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Col. W. T. Williams, Commandant 32nd Regt. M. N. I.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Stubbs, Madras S. C.

Capt. C. B. Rawlinson, General List, Ben. Cav.

Conductor M. Norton, of the Ordance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps—Lieut. Digby Cotes Pedder and Lieut. Walter Scott, 12th March 1872.

Surg. J. Cruickshank, M.D., Insp. Gen. of Prisons, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure in the end April, or first week of May next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surg. G. Y. Hunter having been permitted to resign his appointment as Civil Surgeon, Kulladghee, his services have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the C.-in-C.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor :—

Capt. H. P. Ewart, of the 2nd Life Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Capt. T. Van Straubenzee.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. H. Lloyd, Special Assistant Political Agent, in charge Gondal and Rajkote, has been granted two months' furlough on medical certificate under the Government of India Order No. 613, dated 14th July 1871.

During Capt. Lloyd's absence the following acting appointments will have effect :—

Lieut. J. W. Watson, Third Asst. Political Agent, to act for Capt. Lloyd in charge of Gondal; Capt. H. L. Nutt to act as third Political Assistant; and Mr. H. F. Aston, C.S., to act as Fourth Political Assistant.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise C. Max. Denso as Consul at Kurrachee for the German Empire.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Watt, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, relieved over charge of his office to Rao Bahadoor Dajee Govind, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhoolia, on the 9th instant, and proceeded on three months' privilege leave granted to him by Government Notification, dated 24th Jan. 1872.

Mr. Chaitram Mahbulrai, Mooktyarkur of Sanghur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class and Sub-Judge under the Surat District.

Assist. Balkrishna Kerojee, Acting First Carcoon in the Talooka of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Colaba District.

Assist. Shreedhur Purushram, Acting First Carcoon in the Talooka of Penn, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Colaba District.

Lieut. C. J. A. Yates to act as Second Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish District, vice Mr. Woodall, or until further orders.

Assist. Wassoodew Gopal Soman, B.A., Mamlutdar of Challisgaum, and a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, in the Khandeish District.

Assist. Ramchandra Bhicaji Wakurkur, Mamlutdar of Sowda, and a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, in the Khandeish District.

Assist. Khushalchund Jeychund, Mamlutdar of Nusseerabad, and a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, in the Khandeish District.

Messrs. M. H. Scott and F. D. Melvill, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad on the 15th instant, before 12 noon.

Messrs. J. W. Walker and M. H. Scott respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad on the 15th instant, before 12 noon.

Messrs. E. Hocking and J. W. Walker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Extra Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad on the 15th instant, before 12 noon.

Mr. J. H. Todd, C. S., acted as Superintendent of Police in the Sattara District from 19th October to 15th December 1871, both days inclusive.

Rao Bahadoor Tugjeewundass Khoosbaldass, Honzoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat, acted as District Superintendent of Police, Surat, in addition to his own duties from 17th January to 30th February 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. D. Carey, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Punch Mahals, is invested in these Mahals with the Original and Appellate Powers of an Assistant Judge as defined in Act XIV. of 1869.

Appeals from his decisions in Original Suits will lie to the Agent to the Governor, Punch Mahals, and Special Appeals from Decrees passed upon the decrees and orde s of the Moonsiffs will lie to Government.

Mr. J. W. Walker, LL.B., Acting Extra Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1865, on the 1 th inst.

Mr. A. M. Canteen, first class third grade Subordinate Judge of Sirsy, in the Canara District, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Rao Saheb Krishnaro Sadashiv to act as first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge of Sirsy, during the absence of Mr. Cantem on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte, B.A., LL.B. to act as second class first grade Subordinate Judge of Alibag, vice Rao Saheb Krishnaro Sadashiv, or until further orders.

Aram Venkajee Verpulsash, Head Carkoon of the Mamlutdar of Hoongoond Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Kulladgee District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. H. Leach having reported his arrival at the Presidency on the 13th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him for six months on urgent private affairs from 19th September last, is cancelled.

Mr. C. H. Cameron to be First Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. G. Waddington to be First Assistant Collector of Dharwar.

Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, C. S., having returned to the Presidency on the 19th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the one year's leave, granted to him under Government Order dated 20th February 1871, is cancelled.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair acted as second Assistant Collector of Khandeish, from 5th January to 12th February 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. G. H. D. Wilson acted as Junior Collector and Magistrate of Broach, from 17th Nov. 1871 to 24th Jan. 1872.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist. Surg. J. Robb to act as Supt. of Vaccination, Central Circle, and Asst. Surg. A. Lewis to act as Supt. of Vaccination Southern Circle.

Assist. Surg. S. B. Halliday is appointed to act as Supt. of Vaccination, Rewa Kanta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Irrigation Branch.)

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. S. Fahey, Executive Engineer, third grade, to be Acting Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Collectorate, Canal Division, and Officiating Superintendent of Works, Western Indus.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. V. Hart, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Professor of English Literature in Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. Bellairs on leave.

Mr. Narayen Jagannath Vaidya, Deputy Educational Inspector in Sind, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr. Kawramal Chundanmal, Head Master Hydrabad Normal School, has been appointed to act as Deputy Educational Inspector during Mr. Narayen Jagannath's absence.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT,

The Rev. A. L. Onslow, B. A., Chaplain of Deolalee, is allowed furlough to Europe from the 1st April next to the 4th Sept. 1873, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Jolley, Second Asst. Master Attendant and Harbour Master, performed the duties of Master Attendant, and First Assistant Master Attendant from 19th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1872, during the absence of Mr. W. G. Corke on privilege leave.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 19th March 1872.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hospls, B.T., the undermentioned medical officers who arrived for duty in this division, are directed to do duty with the regts. specified opposite their names :—

Staff Asst. Surg. H. R. Green, with the 56th Foot.

Staff Surg. W. Dudley, with the 83rd Foot.

Asst. Apothy. West on being relieved by Asst. Apothy. Mullen, will report himself at the office of the Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hospls for instructions.

POONA STATION ORDER.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 19th March, 1872.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Insp. Genl. of Hospls, British Trps. the use of tatties and punkhas may be commenced in the Hospital of the 3rd Regt. and establishment entertained in accordance with sanctioned Committee Proceedings.

Similar permission is also given as regards Hospitals of other British Regts, at the discretion of Comdg. and Medical officers.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
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MEMORIAL IN HONOUR OF THE EARL OF MAYO.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of a Public Meeting held at the Town Hall of Calcutta, on the 9th instant, appeal to their fellow-subjects of the British Crown in India, to all foreign residents in Her Majesty's Indian Territories, to the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of India, and to all who survey with interest the condition and progress of this country.

All those to whom this appeal is addressed are earnestly entreated to give their aid, influence, and persuasion in furtherance of the object of the Committee—that the national feeling on the present occasion should be emphatically and worthily expressed by a great spontaneous movement of admiration and regret.

If custom requires that the merits of eminent statesmen, soldiers, legislators, or philanthropists should be commemorated by statues or other durable monuments, how more than commonly urgent is it that we should do homage to the memory of a great public officer who has been taken away in the mid-t of his usefulness, perfidiously slain in the performance of an act of public duty. Nothing can be truly effectual for this purpose which falls short of hearty and united action on the part of all who loved, admired, and respected him whose loss we now deplore. Calcutta, as the seat of Government in India and the abode of the Viceroy, now desires to take the lead, not in any local or partial but in one universal movement in his honour.

The Committee, therefore, to which this duty has been delegated, respectfully and earnestly solicits general support, invites opinions and suggestions, and promises that in carrying out the object in view, its anxious wish will be to consult the intentions and desires of its supporters.

The Committee will not at present venture upon a suggestion as to the precise form which the Mayo Memorial should take. Most probably the general feeling will require that a statue of Lord Mayo should be comprehended in the scheme, but it is hoped that the sums contributed will enable those who have the final decision to inaugurate some great public work, which shall not merely hand down his name to posterity, but largely promote the welfare of the people to whom his last labours were devoted, and for whose good he sacrificed himself.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Merchistoun	Rs.	1,000	0
The Hon'ble George Campbell	"	500	0
The Hon'ble John Strachey	"	1,000	0
The Hon'ble Louis Jackson	"	250	0
The Most Rev. Archbishop Steins... ...	"	150	0
Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Allan	"	50	0
J. A. Crawford, Esq.	"	250	0
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen-Smith	"	250	0
Lord H. Ulick Browne	"	250	0
J. Pitt-Kennedy, Esq.	"	500	0
The Hon'ble R. Stewart...	"	250	0
C. Bernard, Esq.	"	500	0
Rajah Narendra Krishna	"	250	0
Baboo Degumber Mitter	"	250	0
Col. H. L. Tanilliir	"	100	0
Elias S. Gubboy, Esq.	"	500	0
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.	"	200	0
Maulvie Abdool Lateef Khan Bahadoor	"	100	0
George W. Kelly, Esq.	"	250	0
The Rev. John Stephenson	"	100	0
Phos. W. Brookes, Esq...	"	250	0
Major O. T. Burne	"	500	0
Lieut. C. L. C. de Robeck	"	100	0
Major C. C. Taylor	"	200	0
Captain F. Head Gregory	"	100	0
Lieut. the Hon'ble J. S. Napier ...	"	50	0
Lieut.-Col. Napier Campbell	"	50	0
H. S. Bowden, Esq.	"	50	0
H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.S.	"	250	0
	Rs.	8,329	0

H. W. I. WOOD,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

MR. & MRS. SASSOON'S BALL.

THE BALL to be given by Mr. and Mrs. SASSOON to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and which was POSTPONED from the 15th February, will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 4th April.

Ladies and Gentlemen who received Invitations are kindly requested to accept this intimation.

Sans Souci, 19th March 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLAYTON—March 14th, at Pachmarhi, the wife of Lieutenant A. Granville Clayton, R.E., of a son.

HESLEWYE—March 17th, at Sultanpore, Oudh, the wife of F. Boyle Heslewye, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.

VAUX—March 10th, at Simla, the wife of Alfred H. Vaux, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

ANDREW—March 14th, at Mooltan, Evelyn Alexander, the beloved child of Captain D. C. Andrew, Revenue Survey Department, aged 1 year and 8 months.

MACKENZIE—March 15th, at Meerut, Hector Colin Udny, son of Colonel J. R. Mackenzie, 105th Regiment Light Infantry, aged 10 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872.

THE Government of India will, we suppose, some day or other publish an official account of the execution of Shere Ali; but, meanwhile, it may be gathered from the fragmentary narratives which have already appeared in the Calcutta newspapers that the assassin of Lord Mayo has told just as much as the assassin of Mr. Norman told—that is to say, nothing at all. There is, as we suspected, no evidence whatever to justify the conclusion which the people who made the "careful investigation" at the Andamans seem to have been glad to jump at, that Shere Ali had no accomplices, and was not, as a man of passionate revengeful disposition, brooding over his wrongs, and capable of any act of reckless daring, simply made use of by cooler and craftier conspirators to strike a fiercer blow at the prestige of the English Government than any it had suffered during a whole century of wars and tumults in India. Shere Ali himself let drop a hint that it was the success of Abdoola's crime which turned his thoughts to the project of murdering some great Englishman; and one would have liked to know what sort of men they were, who, in the free and easy social intercourse which seems to have been fashionable among the convicts, worked upon his feelings by recounting the news from Calcutta and suggesting to him what fame he might acquire among Mussulmans for all generations by killing the Governor of the convict settlements or some more illustrious victim. This clue could not, however, be followed up. Shere Ali kept his own counsel as to who his friends were; and they, of course, were not likely to avow themselves when the deed they prompted had been done. But it is significant that the murderer's character underwent, apparently, a great change while he was at the Andamans. In the old days he was a wild, reckless soldier, as ready to shed his own blood as to take the lives of others, but without a trace of fanaticism in his disposition. Yet in prison he became possessed with a religious frenzy, which made him attack every Englishman who came near him, and he died a devout Mussulman, glorying in his crime, and confident in the belief that he was a martyr for his faith and race. We shall never learn whether there was a deliberate plot to murder the Viceroy at the Andamans or not; but the satisfaction with which the authorities accept what they call Shere Ali's confes-ion as a proof that no plot existed can only be described as being of a piece with the foolish confidence which made them neglect all reasonable precautions to ensure the safety of the Viceroy while he was in the midst of the desperadoes congregated at the penal settlement of India.

It is, unfortunately, of less consequence what was the motive of Shere Ali's crime, than what is likely to be its effect. Our contemporaries who, through excess of good nature or profound political sagacity, are unwilling to believe that Asiatics can be induced to conspire against so amiable a Government as that of the English in India, nevertheless cannot but admit that there is disaffection among some classes of the Queen's Indian subjects. They do not allow that the passions springing from differences of race and religion, passions which have in all ages governed the fortunes of mankind, still in this enlightened nineteenth century rage within the human breast; they prefer attributing whatever is amiss to the working of the income-tax, or the want of "Educational appliances," and they fancy all will be well if Sir R. Temple removes the tax they detest and if a few more schools are opened in Bengal. We have in these columns constantly ridiculed the favourite fancy of Dr. Hunter and the Government of India that it is possible to stamp out religious fanaticism by giving the Mussulmans denominational schools, and it was with great surprise that we lately read in Mr. Palgrave's paper on "The Mahometan Revival" some reflections in accord with these sentiments of Dr. Hunter. It is, therefore, a relief to us to find so excellent an authority as M. Vambery confirming, in an article on "The English Rule in India" which we quote in another column, the view we have ventured to advocate, of the absurdity of expecting that by means of some milk-and-water educational reforms we can eradicate the strongest feelings of human nature. M. Vambery's thoughts on the present state of British India cannot be treated lightly; and, if the Mussulman population, or a large proportion of them in Upper India, detest us as cordially as he supposes they do, instead of being animated by a spirit of affectionate loyalty to an alien Government, what a spur to disaffection they must have found in the assassination of the Viceroy! Does Captain Burton, in fact, go too far in saying—"I am unwilling "to see an event no less portentous than the "murder of the British Viceroy of India so "little understood, so little appreciated by the "people of England. In my humble opinion, "the loss of half a dozen pitched battles "would have less shaken our prestige, which "in the East means influence, not 'humbug.'

But, it is often said to us by way of reproach, why dwell upon these things? What good purpose can be served by pointing out that disaffection is rampant, unless you can suggest some way of dealing with it effectually? But, in the first place, we hold that for the English, with the immense power they still possess in India, to see clearly the dangers that threaten our rule, is the first step towards overcoming them. Nor, again, do we shrink from advocating a policy which (to shelter ourselves again under the authority of a great name) is thus expressed by M. Vambery in a letter to the *Times* :—"Not disre "gard or offence but undue tolerance and impar-"tiality are the chief mot

lasted long; some of them were constantly going out; and at the time I last saw them, between one and two o'clock in the morning, the few that still showed themselves looked for all the world like night railway signals hung at an uncommon altitude. With this solitary exception the illumination was a splendid triumph. The transparencies were enormous in point of number and infinitely diversified in character; while the calmness of the air, and the fact that the gas jets in such cases are now generally shielded by globes of coloured glass, secured us from those tantalising interruptions that have so often spoiled the cleverest devices of the best artistes.

But the great thing was the crowd. I will not attempt to describe it, its vast numbers so imposing as to induce a sensation of awe in beholders, its enthusiasm, its admirable behaviour, and its unflagging good humour. As to its numbers, calculation is out of place, and our ready reckoners are at sixes and sevens in the matter. But I have no doubt that of the three millions of persons that make up the population of London at least one-half saw the procession on Tuesday, while many thousands streamed in from the surrounding country or came up by special trains from the provinces. The area covered by St. Paul's alone contained fully 20,000 people: the route of the procession was more than seven miles in length, and on the entire course, which included some of the broadest streets in the metropolis, and skirted many large open spaces, the Parks, for instance, every housetop was covered, every window was choked with eager gazers, every odd corner was occupied with platforms gorged to excess, all the pavement was packed with people who stood patiently for hours, while the parks contained immense multitudes. I don't count those who occupied balloons; but there were some adventurous spirits who took bird's-eye views from the serene heights of the empyrean. But more remarkable even than the numbers was the behaviour of the crowd. Every correspondent and reporter who sketched the scene was in raptures with this trait. Dense as the throng was everywhere, there was not the slightest riot or disturbance; the number of offences was singularly small; even the pickpockets seem to have made jubilee on the occasion. Everyone was in good spirits and good humour. As to the enthusiasm there is fortunately no room for doubt: its fervour, genuineness, and spontaneity were unmistakeable from beginning to end, forming in that respect a gratifying exception to the scene at the opening of the Holborn Viaduct, rather more than two years ago, when the appearance of John Brown on the dickey of the royal carriage provoked here and there a few hisses. Nothing of the sort was witnessed on Tuesday. The manifestations of delight and loyalty were exuberant, spontaneous, and unanimous, so much so that the Queen was visibly moved. One characteristic I noticed that is worth naming; cheap and pretty rosettes were worn in large numbers, but by far the greatest proportion of these were on the persons of the poorer classes, or of artisans and their families—a fact to be commended to the consideration of Dilke and Odger, if that worthy couple have not turned green with sordid jealousy and sick with hope deferred. I am, however, almost forgetting the most remarkable thing of all about the crowd. There were 10,000 soldiers in the metropolis, and of course there were policemen; but they were hardly wanted save as finger posts to show the way. The multitudinous *plebs* was its own policeman. All through the evening, when countless gazers thronged the leading streets, the crowd arrauged itself at the suggestion of its own common sense in a way that at Paris or Berlin would have required an army of *sergens de ville* or soldiery to accomplish. The people divided themselves into two main currents, one moving east and the other west, and—all vehicles being excluded—these currents kept streaming past for many hours, the edges just touching in regular and harmonious array. Seen from the window of a house where there was a very handsome illumination, the spectacle of these countless upturned faces, always on the move, constantly changing, yet never ceasing, bathed in the light, and then passing on into ghostly shadows, was more than sublime, it was almost awful. I first saw the crowds thus trooping past at about 6 P. M., then at intervals on through the night, and when I left my point of observation about 1 A. M. on Wednesday I descended into the thick of the endless procession, still moving this way and that, without halt or pause.

The actual outlay by individuals and public bodies for directly decorative purposes during the day and at night is estimated at a million sterling—a calculation which I can easily suppose to be within rather than over the mark. The loss to workmen of a day's wages and to shopkeepers of a day's profits have to be added, but the former will partly make it up by brisker efforts now that all is over, and many of the latter have obtained a full equivalent for the sacrifice by letting their windows at fabulous prices. As for the newspapers, their sale was only limited by their capacities of production. I understand that the *Daily Telegraph* sold just 280,000 copies on Wednesday, the largest number probably ever known in the history of journalism, the *Standard* 120,000 copies, and even the *Daily News* about 100,000. Public appetite was in fact insatiable; nothing would go down but Thanksgiving literature. To-day, in consequence of the outrage on the Queen, the sale has been scarcely smaller.

Let me add one or two characteristic incidents of Thanksgiving Day. The 2-45 P.M. express train from London to Manchester left Euston Square with just *three* passengers, all of whom, by the way, might have seen the Queen in the forenoon nevertheless. The Paris paper *Soir* notices the celebration by saying that it was splendid, and adds—"There were only seventy wounded and one killed." There were in fact, almost necessarily, several accidents, though none of them were very serious, but the number of assaults and thefts was singularly small, and, most remarkable of all, there was scarcely any drunkenness, and the public houses sold much less liquor than usual. This fact, which I learn privately on authority that you may consider official, is explained by the theory that the people were too much engrossed by the sights and the novelties to think of the mere sensual gratifications they would otherwise have had recourse to, in order to pass the time away. A striking fact for the philanthropic reconstionists among us to maintain that the English working man is to be weaned from strong drink not by repressive laws but by diverting his thoughts and senses to other pleasures of a purer kind. I should add however, *per contra*, that on the night which followed, namely, Wednesday, when crowds still paraded the streets to gaze upon the mere relics of the celebration, I saw a good many drunken people up to a late hour.

One or two Indian matters were raised in the House of Commons last night, and will be heard of again. Mr. Crawford put a question to Mr. Grant Duff about the metric system, and, not having obtained the information he sought, is to bring the subject before the House again, in a hostile sense apparently. Mr. Haviland Burke put a question about the Kooka insurrection, and elicited from Mr. Duff the admission that Mr. Cowan had executed 50, or rather 49, Kookas without trial. In answer to Sir David Wedderburn, the Under Secretary stated that a special enquiry had been instituted on the spot, and that the Secretary of State has informed the Government of India he awaits with anxiety the report from the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. There will be a good deal more heard on this unpleasant matter, I anticipate.

Business, as previously noted, was partially suspended during half the week, and we are not even yet in full swing. The Stock Exchange markets, however, have been good, and Indian railway securities have recovered most of the loss they sustained on the news of Lord Mayo's assassination. As for the money market it is still easy, and all fears of a rise in the rate of discount are for the moment dismissed. The bullion, however, continues to flow out of the Bank of England, and there is none going in, all the gold that arrives from Australia and elsewhere being bought for export. The demand for silver for India has now ceased in consequence of the large amount of Council Bills being drawn, and it is supposed also the delays at the Indian Mint, due to the import for some time past. The cotton and the Manchester markets are very dull. It is Manchester which has now reacted on Liverpool. Makers of cloths cannot get prices that will compensate for the rise in the raw material, and they are consequently reducing production as much as possible. Notwithstanding this step, however, stocks of some goods are accumulating, which naturally makes matters worse. Again, in Liverpool, cotton is affected by a belief which has got current that the receipts at the American ports will soon become more liberal. What checked the receipts during the last few weeks was the severity of the weather in the South, which impeded transport from the plantations, and rendered the river landings in many cases inaccessible. Until, then, the weather has improved it will be difficult to say whether the falling off is due to merely temporary causes or not. There are good authorities in the Southern States, who still reckon a crop of 3,500,000 bales, 100,000 over my computation. Should the larger estimate be correct, there would be nearly 1,400,000 bales for export between this time and September next.

A somewhat important case connected with the arbitration in the matter of the Albert Assurance Company was decided yesterday by Lord Cairns. A deferred Indian annuitant claimed to have his annuity calculated according to h English table of rates, and not the Indian, although he had resided during some portion of the time over which his payments extended in England, where the rate of mortality is lower than in India. The application was dismissed with costs.

BOMBAY.

MR. J. K. BITHELL is appointed a member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Mr. W. G. Hall, resigned.

HOLEE HOLIDAYS.—The Small Causes Court will be closed from to-day till Monday next on account of the Holee holidays.

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.—We learn that Mr. J. Kingsmill, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Government Central Press, will be paid Rs. 600 per month.

GONDUL AND RAJCOTE STATES.—Captain Lloyd, Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Gondul and Rajcote States, Kattywar, has been granted two months' furlough.

THEFT.—Yesterday the Senior Magistrate of Police sentenced one Sultan Oonajee to receive ten stripes for stealing a quantity of bacon, value Rs. 48, belonging to Mr. Parvis.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. F. V. Hart, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. Bellairs on leave.

ARRIVAL OF REAR ADMIRAL CUMMING.—Thirteen salutes were fired yesterday morning from the ship Briton in honour of the arrival of the new Rear-Admiral of the mail steamer on Wednesday night.

THE HOLEE PROCESSION.—The annual Wargada procession in celebration of the Holee holidays comes off on Sunday next. It will start from the Navewady lane at 8 A.M., and will return back after parading through the principal streets of the native town.

TANNA.—A Marathi paper strongly objects to the practice of the Tanna Session Court ordering papers in all criminal appeals through the District Magistrates only, even when the decisions appealed from are passed, not by the latter officer, but by full-power magistrates.

THE HINDOO MAHARAJAS.—We hear that the Hindoo Maharajas have closed their temples for the last two or three days, and have concealed themselves to avoid service of the summonses which have been issued against them from the High Court to give evidence in a certain case.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a mendicant named Rutun. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man died from fracture of the base of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the second storey of a house.

HIGH COURT.—The High Court will be closed on its Original Side from Thursday the 28th till Saturday the 30th inst., both days inclusive, on account of the Easter holidays. The offices of the Court will be open daily except on Friday the 29th inst., from 2 to 4 P. M., for the disposal of emergent business only.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last month Mr. Spencer, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of in all 576 cases. In 524 of the cases verdict was given for plaintiffs; in 28 for defendants; and nonsuits were entered in 24. In 57 of the cases professional gentlemen were engaged. Of the latter, 33 were attorneys, and 45 pleaders.

BREACH OF LIQUOR LICENCE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Moroji, one Nowrojee Motabhoy was charged with breach of one of the conditions of his retail liquor-shop licence, he having kept his shop open on the Mohorrum day, contrary to the orders of the Commissioner of Police. He admitted the offence, and was fined Rs. 20.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Yesterday's *Government Gazette* notifies that heads of the departments at the Presidency and in the Provinces are permitted to close their offices from Thursday the 28th inst., to Tuesday the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive, for the Easter holidays. Provision should be made for the despatch of emergent business during the vacation.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 19th March, was 417, being 17 more than in the preceding week, 82 more than the total of the week ending 21st March 1871, and 86 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 214 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 11th March 1872, Rs. 1,76,50,489; add silver received during the week, Rs. 18,16,156; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 7,00,000; total balance, Rs. 1,97,66,645. There are in addition 91,42,980 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—From a gradation list of Judges and Assistant Judges as it stood on the 1st instant, we see that there are eight appointments of 1st grade Judges, drawing a salary of Rs. 2,325 per month; three appointments of 2nd grade Judges, salary Rs. 1,800; one appointment of a Joint Judge, salary Rs. 1,800; two appointments of Senior Assistant Judges, salary Rs. 1,200; two appointments of 1st grade Assistant Judges, salary Rs. 900; three appointments of 2nd grade Assistant Judges, salary Rs. 800; and two appointments of 3rd grade Assistant Judges, salary Rs. 600.

GOREGAUM LAKE.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice to contractors by the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who invites tenders for the construction of a dam and stone conduit for supplying water to the inhabitants of the several villages owned by him in Salsette, better known as the Goregaum property. This will be an immense blessing to the poor villagers, as the water will be not only wholesome but plentiful for domestic and irrigational purposes. Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy has surveyed the estates and has made out plans and estimates for a dam. This lake will alike benefit the proprietor and his tenantry.

THE GROUNDING OF THE SHIP SUSSEX.—The court of enquiry appointed by Government to enquire into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the Sussex on the 11th January, on the Caranjah shoal, have made the following remarks in their report to Government with reference to Mr. C. Smith, second pilot in charge of the ship:—"We do not, however, exonerate the pilot, who undoubtedly caused the grounding of the ship by neglecting to use the lead, which in this case would have been a sure guide to have kept him clear of the shoal. The pilot admits that his failure to use the lead was against the rules provided for the guidance of pilots. We think the pilot deserves very grave censure for such gross neglect, for if the water in the harbour had not been smooth, extensive damage to both ship and cargo must have been the result." With reference to the above remarks the Government have ordered that Mr. Smith, second class pilot, be reduced one step on the list of pilots for negligence of duty on the occasion referred to.

MARRIAGES AT POONA.—About three hundred marriage and *mooj* (betrothal) ceremonies were performed in the city of Poona last week, by the Hindoo community, and it is said that about two hundred *moonjys* will be performed this day.—*Poona Observer*, March 21.

WATER AT POONA.—The water in the Katruz tank up to the end of last week was about twenty-three feet; in consequence of this small quantity of water the Nana's and Gunnesh peit, and several other streets of the city, are not properly provided with a sufficient quantity of water. We therefore hope that the City Municipality will at once adopt measures to provide the thirsty with water.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—22ND MARCH.

(Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSE.

901-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamaraboo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.—Issues settled.

1003-69—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—The Advocate General at the relation of Mary Prescot v. Rev. F. J. Spring—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile. Part heard. For consideration of scheme.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance

305-71—J. Gopall—Laxmibai, widow, v. Keshowram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

PART HEARD MOTION.

796-71.—C. Tyabjee—Hussamoodin bin Shaik, &c., vs. Joomb Ahmed and others.—Thacker, and Chalk; Remington, Hore and Langley; Leathes and Crawford.

LONG CAUSE.

533-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy and another vs. Mancoorbai, widow—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile. (Part heard.)

WHY is flirtation like plate powder? Because it brightens up spoons.

YOUNG people grow most in love. It increases their sighs wonderfully.

WHEN corn is converted into whiskey it must become the 'giddy mass' we hear of.

A CRUSTY old bachelor says he thinks it is woman, and not her wrongs, that ought to be re-dressed.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. Ionia, Leith, master, which left Sunderland for Bombay on the 27th ultimo, is reported by cable-telegram to have put into Ferrol with damage to machinery.

THE S.S. Lorne, 1,034 tons, Captain M. J. Bucher, arrived on the 20th instant from London (February 7th) via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Colonel Fresse, Lieut. Straddling, Miss Jones, Mrs. Bucher and child, and two native deck passengers.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Burmah, which left Calcutta on the 18th March for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein:—Mr. E. Cohen, Captain Moulonguet, Mr. Robt. Hardie, Mr. C. H. Ewan, Mr. T. Harrison and Mr. W. H. Peschauld.

THE following passengers sailed from Madras on Monday per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Golconda:—

For Southampton—Mrs. Adams and child, Mr. Ellis, Rev. F. S. Pettigrew, three children, infant and two native servants, Captain Picton-Warlow, Mrs. Warlow, Miss Temple, two children, infant and native servant, Major T. O. Hall, Lieut. Colonel W. H. Hessey, Mrs. and Miss Longcroft, Mr. Thomas Clarke and Mrs. Clarke.

For Brindisi—Captain T. C. Clark, Mrs. Clarke, one child, two infants, one European and one native servant.

For Suez—Mrs. Adams and native servant.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		MARCH.		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
10 4 m	2 10	Friday	22	4 18 m	2 10
10 36 a	5 0			4 9 a	4 7
10 4 m	3 10	Saturday.. ..	23	4 48 m	3 10
11 4 a	5 7			4 45 a	5 2
11 15 m	4 11	Sunday	24	5 15 m	4 11
11 51 a	5 11			5 17 a	5 7
11 48 m	5 9	Monday.....	25	5 43 m	5 9
11 59 a	6 3			5 51 a	5 11
.....	.....	Tuesday.....	26	6 11 m	6 8
10 21 a	6 3			6 23 a	5 9
0 27 m	6 4	Wednesday....	27	6 41 m	7 3
0 59 a	6 7			7 1 a	5 3
0 57 m	6 1	Thursday	28	7 13 m	7 7
1 39 a	6 6			7 37 a	4 6

Full Moon—25th, 6h. 33m. a.m.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

YESTERDAY afternoon the annual exhibition of the children of the Byculla Schools was held at Byculla. The Bishop of Bombay presided and made a speech, in which he expressed his pleasure with the results of the past year so far as the progress and health of the scholars were concerned. Chief Justice Westropp also spoke, and alluded in similar complimentary terms to the satisfactory nature of the annual report. The report was adopted. The children sang a number of pieces in a very excellent way, and the prizes were distributed to the boys and girls by His Lordship the Bishop and Lady Westropp. We shall publish a full report of the proceedings to-morrow.

THE MOHURRUM.

THE feelings of the zealous Mohurrumites continue to effervesce with more or less unsatisfactory results. Yesterday there was a series of skirmishes among the opposing sects of Mussulmans, in which the services of the police were required. The mischievous industry of the riotous mourners may be judged of by the fact that on Wednesday night one man died in the Jamsetjee Hospital from concussion of the brain caused by a blow he received from some of his countrymen's sticks, and yesterday evening there were no less than twenty-seven admissions to the hospital in consequence of injuries received from sticks or stones. Last night strong forces of police were posted in the neighbourhood of the Imam Barras, and the crowds in these quarters and in the Bhendy Bazaar were remarkable for a very excited and hang-dog looking appearance.

THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

IT must be always so difficult to preserve in India the sports of our home that any efforts to do so should meet with commendation, while, considering the obstacles to be overcome, due allowance ought to be made for shortcomings. In this light, the Bombay Yacht Club deserve credit for the sport they provided on Wednesday afternoon; and what little failures there were regarding management and tiffin—the latter of which was tendered so "cautiously," as we have already said, that had the commissariat committee been all Scotchmen, they would not have disgraced their national characteristics—we look upon as trifles compared with the pleasure put in the way of lovers of yachting and a good many of the general public. Yachting is not so slow to those who understand it as it may be said to be, and as a rule those who are not deep in the mystery of rattling and tacking can always have an opportunity of enjoying themselves at a regatta by contemplating the ladies who usually adorn the proceedings, or (if they are grim celibates) at least drinking in health from the fresh air that comes "skipping over the deep green fields not of grass but water." The Bombay Yacht Club has existed now for a number of years, but its shadow is not growing less, and the turn-out of craft flying the Club burgee was as numerous on Wednesday as on previous years. The Auckland was employed as the Commodore's castle, and Captain Robinson, who did much to further the proceedings satisfactorily, was accompanied in his floating look-out by a company of ladies and gentlemen who seemed to enjoy themselves with what is expressively and beautifully called by an American author "much muchness." A band of Portuguese musicians occupied the fore-part of the Auckland, and did what lay in their power to produce "concords of sweet sound" and flatter St. Cecilia. Several of the races being proceeded with at the same time made it difficult to follow the manœuvres of the competitors, but general results will do for general readers. The pulling races were an exception. The boats could all be seen clearly from the time they started till they assumed the appearance of black buttons and came back again. Several fouls occurred from the anxiety of the oarsmen to get in front and give their neighbours the benefit of their "backwash," and the result of this was at least two disqualifications. After the second race, which Cinderella laid to her credit, an interesting match was started between her and the Water Queen—particularly interesting because these are yachts perhaps the fastest sailers in Bombay. Col. Kennedy went on board the Water Queen and challenged Mr. Hamilton Maxwell to sail the Cinderella against the Water Queen round the outer light and back for Rs. 100, Mr. Maxwell to allow ten minutes. Mr. Maxwell accepted the offer, and off they went. Just after starting, the Cinderella, in trying to get to windward of the Water Queen, nearly fouled her, and went so close that the Queen splashed up a sea, and gave Colonel Kennedy an awful ducking. The Water Queen then took all the wind out of the Cinderella's sails, and got clean ahead. The Water Queen rounded the outer light exactly at 28 minutes past 5 o'clock; the Cinderella at 10 minutes and half to 6 o'clock. The Water Queen passed the inner light on the way back at 8 minutes and 29 seconds past 6 o'clock, and arrived at the Flag Ship at 21 minutes past 6 o'clock. The Water Queen waited 10 minutes after this to see where the Cinderella was, but as she could not be seen—probably "because she was not in sight," like the Spanish fleet—the Water Queen set off. Cinderella dropped in some 20 minutes afterwards. Thus the Water Queen kept up her ancient reputation of being the best yacht afloat, and won the match easily. This race was not seen by the guests on board the Auckland, for the double reason that it was run a great part after dusk and because they were landed at the Apollo Bunder near six o'clock from the tugs considerately supplied by the Club. The following are the results of the day's fun:—

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE [at 1-30 P.M.]—For Ships' Boats of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5.

Course—From Stations at Flag Ship to a Flag Boat moored between Caranja Shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round Inner Light Ship, leaving it also on starboard hand, and back to Flag Ship, passing between Flag Ship and the second Flag Ship, heading up the Harbour (once round.)

First Prize.....Rs. 75
Second ,, ...,, 50
Third ,, ...Save her stakes if six boats enter.

	Owner.	Boat's Name.	Rig.
1	"Semiramis"	"Dolly Varden"	Native Lateen
2	"May Frere"	"Lough Devaragh"	Native Lateen
3	"Tim Whiffler"	"Tim Whiffler"	Cutter
	"Auckland"	"Stalker"	Cutter
	"H.M.S. Briton"	"Cutter"	Sprit Sail
	"H.M.S. Briton"	"Launch"	Cutter
	"Callian"	"Junior"	Cutter
	"Scanderia"	"Scanderia"	Sliding Gunter
	Mr. B.'s	"Girl of the Period"	Do.

26 feet
27 ,,
28 ,,
24 ,,
32 ,,
24 ,,
26 ,,
24 ,,

This was a race without time, and was competed for very fairly. The winner turned up in the Dolly Varden, the smallest and most coquettish-looking boat in the lot. A good start was made, and the light puffy breezes suited the racers well.

SECOND RACE [at 1-45 P.M.]—Sailing Match for large Yachts, viz., the Augusta (schooner), Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15.

Handicap for Second Race.
Course.—Same as for First Race, but *twice* round.

First Prize.....Rs. 150
Second ,, ...,, 75
Third ,, ...Saves her stakes.
1 "Cinderella".....Lateen.
2 "Ianthe".....Do.
3 "Augusta".....Schooner.
4 "Water Queen".....Do.

	Time Allowance. To Cinderella.	To Ianthe.	To Augusta.
	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
Water Queen allows	10 0	15 15	16 0
Cinderella ,,	....	5 15	6 0
Ianthe ,,	....	....	4 15

A good start was made. There was scarcely wind enough to fill the sails, in the race for the greater part were as well as to flatter the judgment of the handicappers. The race for the place of honour lay chiefly between Cinderella and the Water Queen, and as the result did not seem to satisfy the Queen, a match between her and Cinderella was got up, ending in the way indicated above. The time, as taken by an old-looker, was:—

	First Round. h. m. s.	Second Round. h. m. s.
Cinderella	2 54 40	3 24 13
Water Queen	2 31 0	3 19 15
Ianthe	....	3 31 8
Augusta	2 15 45	3 34 41

THIRD RACE [at 2 P.M.]—Sailing Match for Yachts of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10.

Course.—Same as for First Race [once round].

First Prize.....Rs. 75
Second ,, ...,, 45
Third ,, ...Saves her stakes.

			Tons.
1	Mr. Taylor's	"Tiney" ..... Cutter	5
2	Captain M.'s	"Lorelie" ..... Do.	7
3	Mr. Parker's	"Tortoise" ..... Do.	8
4	Mr. Blackmore's	"Wandle" ..... Schooner	6

	Time Allowance. To Wandle. m. s.	To Tortoise. m. s.	To Lorelie. m. s.
Tiney allows	1 0	2 0	2 0
Wandle ,,	....	1 0	1 0

The little "jabble" on the sea was decidedly against some of the boats getting up their top speed, and the race eventually lay between the Lorelie and the Tiney. The Lorelie is a new boat, and the speed she indicated gave satisfaction. The Tiney, who won, is a well known little competitor, who has secured many a race before.

FOURTH RACE [at 2-15 P.M.]—Sailing Match for Yachts of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10.

Course—Same as for First Race [once round].

First Prize .....Rs. 75
Second ,, ...,, 30
Third ,, ...Save her stakes if six boats enter.

	Owner.	Boat's Name.	Rig.
1	Mr. Corke's	"Olive"	Lateen.
2	Mr. Crawford's	"Sylph"	Lateen.
3	Capt. Robinson's	"Flying Fish"	Lateen.
	Mr. Brebner's	"Minnie"	Sliding Gunter.
	Mr. O'Leary's	"Random"	Lateen.
	Capt. Henry's	"Psyche"	Lateen.
	Capt. Henry's	"Erin"	Lateen.
	Capt. Searle's	"Jenny"	Sliding Gunter.

	Time Allowance. To Sylph.	To Flying Fish.	To Minnie.	To Random.	To Psyche	To Erin.	To Jenny.
	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
Olive allows	3 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Sylph ,,	....	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0

This was an interesting race. Flying Fish, a new boat, was expected to do very well, and after all she did not do badly. Mr. Corke's boat came in first, and for third place there was a good struggle between Psyche and the Flying Fish—but the Flying Fish had it.

After this there should have been a race for dubash boats, but those who remembered the excitement and pleasure created by the performances last year of our native craft were disappointed to find that none of the dubashes would come forward. They seem to have some objection to running among themselves, and it was the opinion of some that if sport *par excellence* were to be looked for, the gentlemen of the Club might allow the dubash boats to compete with their lateen-rigged crafts. The cutting out of the dubash boat race shortened proceedings by about an hour.

SIXTH RACE [at 3-30 P.M.]—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs and Jolly Boats, limit—0 to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start.

Course.—From stations at Flag Ship to a Flag Boat moored about half mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back to starting point.

First Prize.....Rs. 50
Second ,, ...,, 20

		Oars.	Length
+ Capt. Irvine's	"Prince Leopold"	4	24
+ Capt. Graham's	"Prince Patrick"	4	25
Capt. Carroll's	"Scanderia"	4	25
Capt. S.'s	"Snow Drift"	4	25

We shall make no remarks about this race. Prince Patrick came in first, but the umpires declared a tie between the two Princes.

SEVENTH RACE [at 3-40 P.M.]—Rowing Match for five or six-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ship's Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start.

Course.—Same as for Sixth Race.

First Prize.....Rs. 50
Second ,, ...,, 30
Third ,, ...Saves her stakes.

		No. of Oars.	Length.
+	Capt. Henry's Gig	6	30
+	H.M.S. "Briton" Gig	6	32
	H.M.S. "Briton" Whale Boat	5	27
	Capt. Carew's "Kathleen"	6	28

There was something wrong about this race also. It seems one party stuck by the printed rules as to the rounding of the flag boat and the other by verbal subsequent orders. This was unfortunate for Captain Henry's crew of Chinamen, who were among those who took the verbal orders, for there was no doubt of their ability to win, their stroke being cleanest and more lasting-looking than any of the other crew's. The Chinamen came in first by a long way, but the umpire ruled that it should be a tie between first and second. At one time Captain Searle's lascars were doing well, but they were badly fouled by the whale boat. It is probable that the last two races will be decided by a pull over again.

This ended the day's sports.

TRAMWAYS IN BOMBAY.

THE following is a copy of the application addressed to the Municipal Commissioner by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.:—

Bombay, 14th March 1872.

T. C. HOPE, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the previous correspondence on the subject of the concession to us for laying tramways in the island of Bombay, and to the report of the Committee of the Bench of Justices, dated 21st April 1871, on the same subject, we beg to state our willingness to accept the stipulations recommended by the Committee, with a trifling modification, which will, we are sure, commend itself to the Justices.

We beg therefore that you will lay before the Justices our respectful request that they will confirm the contract, dated 23th Feb. 1865, between the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay and ourselves, with the addition of the following clauses 17 and 18:—

17. In case the Municipality shall at any time after five years of the time when the first line of tramways shall be open for traffic, desire to purchase the tramways, and the works and materials connected therewith, and any lands or buildings acquired for the purposes of the tramways, the Grantees shall assent thereto, and shall accordingly sell the said Tramways and premises to the Municipality, and the terms of every such purchase shall, failing agreement between the Municipality and the Grantees, be determined by arbitration: Provided always, that in determining the amount to be paid by the Municipality for such purchase, the then actual, *bonâ-fide* value of the purchased property (exclusive of any compensation for good-will, premium, compulsory sale, or other consideration whatsoever), shall be ascertained, as the first basis, and to such value there shall be added as compensation for good-will, premium, compulsory sale and every other consideration Forty per centum, on the value so ascertained: Provided also that if the Municipality so purchase the Grantee's tramways, the Grantees shall be entitled to require the Municipality also to purchase all the carriages and rolling-stock of the Grantees, for the time being used by them on the Tramways so purchased, the terms of such purchase, failing agreement between the Municipality and the Grantees, to be settled by arbitration.

18. That in case the said Grantees or their assigns do not furnish sufficient conveyances for the accommodation of the public, the Municipal Commissioner on representation made to the Bench and with their approval, may require them to furnish a stipulated number of carriages, and if after six months notice the required number of carriages is not furnished, the Justices shall have the right to take over the road on the terms mentioned above (Art. 17) without waiting the expiration of 5 years.

With regard to clause 17, we may mention that 30 per cent was the per centage agreed upon by the Corporation of Liverpool, and was paid by them to the Tramway Company there this year, upon their taking over the tramways; as the expense in Bombay will be heavier and the return on the undertaking more problematical, we believe that forty per cent will not be considered unreasonable.

With regard to clause 18 the one month's notice suggested by the Committee is too short to allow carriages to be built and brought out here; it would of course be for our interest to supply sufficient carriages for the wants of the public, but should we fail in doing so, a six months' notice would not be an unreasonable one, considering the time required to get out carriages even by the Canal.

The third point suggested by the Committee, viz. "The Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Executive Engineer to have full power to maintain the roadway and repair it when necessary at the cost of the Company"—is already in our agreement (Art. 11.)

Begging the favour of your placing this application before the Worshipful Bench of Justices at an early date, we remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE expected out-turn of clean cotton in the Shikarpoor and Sukkur districts, in the month of February last, was 4,991 maunds; the quantity available for purchase 6,327 maunds, and that exported during that month 2,242 maunds.

A CAPITAL CHANCE FOR SHIKARRES.—A wag at our side suggests that the "tigers," which infest our roads and streets just now, would afford capital hits to some of the sportsmen in Sind. We fancy very few would be sorry if the suggestion were acted upon.—*Sindian.*

THE MARRIAGE BILL.—The leading members of the Mahomedan community in Calcutta have submitted a memorial to the Legislature, in which they express their "fullest concurrence" in the objections advanced against the Marriage Bill by Mr. Inglis, and they quote from the Hon'ble member's speech the now famous argument about "designing parties entrapping young lads of family position infatuated with some dancing girl." The memorialists contend that apostates from Mahomedanism getting married under the Act should, on reverting to Mahomedanism, be allowed to divorce their wives and marry again according to the rites of Islam.—*Indian Mirror.*

AT a meeting of the Mouat Memorial Committee, held at the Presidency College, Calcutta, last Saturday, it was decided that a gold "Mouat medal" should be annually awarded to the youth who succeeds in obtaining the Premchand Roychund studentship of the Calcutta University.

WE understand that during the absence on leave of Mr. R. M. Travers, B.A., C.S., Judge of the Suburban Small Cause Courts of Scalbah and Howrah, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S., at present in charge of the Chunlanga Sub-Division of the Nudden District, will officiate as Small Cause Court Judge.—*Englishman.*

A PRIZE of Rs. 800 has, we see, been awarded to the Rev. W. Etherington, of Benares, for his Bhâsha Bhâskar, or Hindi Grammar, designed for native students. Mr. Etherington's Hindi Grammar, published in 1870, was recommended for a prize, but being in the English language it was hardly considered to come within the scope of the notification. The present work is a vernacular adaptation of the former one, and is to be adopted in the Zillah, Halqbandi, and other schools in lieu of the grammars hitherto used.—*Ibid.*

A INGENIOUS CHART.—We have had before us for some time a most ingenious chart constructed by Captain W. L. Yonge, R.A., by which, the latitude being known, the hour of sunrise or of sunset at any place in the northern or southern hemisphere can be ascertained by simply joining two points on the diagram, and producing the straight line thus obtained. Conversely, the hour of sunrise or sunset being ascertained by observation, the latitude may be discovered from the chart; and by converting into local mean time the apparent time ascertained from the chart, and comparing the result with a chronometer, the longitude can be found. This chart should be a great boon to masters of ships, whom it will enable in many cases to dispense with the nautical almanac.—*Ibid.*

SUSPECTED MURDER.—On Saturday last the body of a young native woman was found lying on the East Indian Railway line within the up-distant signal of the Khanyean Station, where the first down passenger train had to be stopped, and the body removed to the station platform. From all appearances the skull had been completely smashed, and the body fearfully mangled. It is suspected that the unfortunate woman had been murdered, and subsequently brought and thrown on the line in order to escape detection. The Government Railway Police are enquiring into the cause of death.—*Ibid.*

WANT OF WATER AT KURRACHEE.—We are sorry to say that the want of water is being felt, and may be so severely if the Government do not do something for the large wants of the community.—*Our Paper.*

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—The list of successful candidates for the different degrees has appeared. Out of one hundred and thirty candidates who appeared for the degree of B. A. sixty-five passed, thirty-three in the second class, and thirty-two in the third. Nine presented themselves for the degree of B. L., six of whom were successful. Three are placed in the second class, and three in the third. There was only one candidate for the degree of M. A. and he sailed from Bombay. He passed the examination. The Presidency College takes the lead with twenty-three successful candidates, and

be reduced 100 to 200,000 bales; and instead of affording a weekly consumption of 30,000 bales to our spinners, it does not indicate more than 27,000, against 35,000 bales last year, and we are still consuming at the rate of 32,000 bales per week.

From India also we regret to say our prospects of supply are hardly so good. We have recently received the Government report of the acreage under cultivation in the districts tributary to Bombay, and are surprised to find a large decrease in nearly every section, the average is 22 per cent. below last year. This does not include the Berars and Central Provinces, which show a decrease of only about 6 per cent, but in these the season has been so unfavourable that a deficiency of 25 per cent. in yield is predicted. Altogether it seems clear that the growth of cotton this year in India will be decidedly below last one. The crop, however, is early, and is being sent forward by canal far more freely than last year, and it is only in the last six months that the deficiency will appear, besides the Bengal crop is large and the shipments much above last season, so that no doubt in the first half of this year we shall receive far more Indian cotton than during the same time last year. But viewing the year's supply as a whole we doubt if we can reckon upon much more from India than we got in 1871.

With these corrections we would modify the table of supply and demand published in our last circular as follows:—

Import.—	1872.	1871.	1870.
American.....	1,450,000	2,250,000	1,264,000
East India.....	1,300,000	1,235,000	1,163,000
Brazil, Egyptian, &c...	1,000,000	220,000	734,000
Add Stock 1st January Liverpool & London.....	727,000	446,000	460,000
Total supply.....	4,477,000	4,851,000	3,921,000
DEDUCT:— Deliveries to Trade 52 weeks at 64,000	3,328,000	3,214,000	2,817,000
Exports	750,000-4,078,000	910,000-4,124,000	638,000-3,475,000
Stock in Great Britain 31st Dec.....	399,000	727,000	446,000

The conclusion to which these figures point is, that we have a poor supply of cotton for this year, especially when we remember how great a portion of the whole is East Indian, and how difficult it is for the trade to use it freely. Were the trade now generally to go upon Surats, to the extent of 6000 or 8000 bales per week, in place of American cotton, the problem of supply would be solved; but so long as they adhere to American so tenaciously there will be room for uneasiness as to the future.

It must, however, be remembered that Manchester is showing evident signs of distress, and should this be intensified so that a serious loss is experienced in spinning the average counts of yarns—say Nos. 40 and below—it may soon become a question of either short time or the use of Surats, and then the difficulty would be surmounted. We have not, however, reached that stage, and till we do it will be premature to conclude that a further advance is impossible. We must say, however, that it appears to us unlikely that any great renewal of excitement will occur again this year, and we rather expect that as the season advances the expectation of a large crop in America to follow this one will paralyse speculative action which is merely based upon a straitened supply for the present year.

We consider, however, that Egyptian cotton holds a much stronger position; it is relatively far cheaper than any other kind; its consumption is enormous, and the supply for the year promises to be rather shorter than last year. Should it appear some time hence that there is not enough to carry us through the season (and this seems far from unlikely), there might be a sharp advance quite apart from the general market.

In connection with the prospects of our market, we scarcely think it necessary to allude to the difference between this country and America on the score of the treaty of Washington. We do not believe any serious difficulty will arise from it. The people of both countries wish to live in peace and friendship, and we do not believe there is any substantial disagreement with respect even to the Alabama claims. The great bulk of Americans never expected to get compensation except for actual damage, and the people of this country are perfectly willing to pay it if decided against them. The preposterous claim for half the cost of the civil war we look upon as a piece of rhetoric which the good sense of our kinsmen will sooner or later repudiate.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

(Pall Mall Budget, March 1.)

The day of National Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, which had been anticipated with so much interest for many weeks, is admitted on all hands to have been a great success. Nothing occurred from first to last to mar the general satisfaction but one or two unfortunate accidents to life and limb, though even there were fewer than anticipated. The weather—about which there had been some anxiety—turned out almost all that could be desired. On the previous day the weather was cold and wet, and at night the wind blew half a gale from the north for some hours. This, however, accomplished the good work of drying up the mud; and on Tuesday morning though occasional clouds appeared, and once or twice a few drops of rain fell, as the forenoon wore on the weather grew brighter, and when the hour arrived for the Queen to leave Buckingham Palace a glorious spring day was at its height. On no public occasion was more anxiety felt in regard to the weather, for it was known on Monday night that that would be the only occasion from which the absence of the Prince of Wales might arise, and when it was seen that the morning was bright and pleasant, every one felt that the day's rejoicing would be complete. From the early part of the day the ordinary vehicular traffic had been stopped in the city and at all approaches to the route to be taken by the procession, and from an early hour vast numbers of persons crowded towards these thoroughfares, while by the ordinary trains from the country added to the constantly gathering throng. As early as seven o'clock a large proportion of ticket-holders had taken their seats in the windows commanding a view of the procession, and as time passed on, these, with the balconies, the huge erections which had been raised in every available place overlooking the line of route, and in many cases even the tops of the houses, became filled with people. Every variety of adornment was brought into decoration along the line of route and in the city proper especially it is generally admitted that the decorations have exceeded in effect and splendour anything of the kind seen in London by living men. Along Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill there were long lines of Venetian masts forty feet high, painted red; at about half the height of these masts were shields and stands of colours draped, and between the Venetian masts were others, about half their height, painted a deep blue, and surmounted by plumes and trophies of smaller flags. From most to most hung in graceful festoons wreaths of flowers, and similar garlands were also carried across the street. The triumphal arch at the foot of Ludgate-hill was very effective, and Temple Bar, cleaned and embellished, made a very respectable appearance. The crowds in the streets were everywhere enormous, and at times the line of police, the line of sentries, and even the cavalry patrols gave way before the irresistible pressure of the vast masses of human beings, which for number can have had few, if any, parallels in London. On the whole, however, nothing could have been better than the order and good humour which prevailed among the crowd.

Long before the hour appointed for the starting of the procession the Mall was blocked, and Buckingham Palace surrounded by dense masses of people. At ten o'clock the ex-Emperor and Empress of the French, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, arrived, and breakfasted with Her Majesty, and an hour afterwards the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their two eldest sons, drove from Marlborough House to the Palace amid tremendous cheering from the assembled multitude. Shortly before twelve o'clock the procession set out from Buckingham Palace. The carriage of the Speaker of the House of Commons came first, followed by the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness being attended by a cavalry escort. Then came the nine carriages forming the Royal procession. The first seven carriages, containing the members of the Royal Household, passed rapidly along, but the cheering was loud and loud when the eighth carriage, with the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince George of Wales, came into view. When in the next carriage the people recognized the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Beatrice, and Prince Albert Victor, there was a still louder burst of acclamations, and without the interval of a second the cheering continued and grew in strength till the illustrious personages entered St. Paul's. It was not without anxiety (says a writer in the *Times*, who seems to have accompanied the procession), in which no one participated more largely than her Majesty, that those who took part in the procession watched its first onward movement and looked and listened to see and hear whether all was going smoothly, and whether it would be possible to keep the hard-pressed masses from breaking all bounds, and rushing inside the lines of cavalry and infantry stationed only a few feet apart. But nothing could have been better than the conduct of the people. From the branches of trees, from the tops of irons palings, from every inch of standing room came the incessant cheering and almost as constant cries of "God bless the Queen," "God bless the Prince of Wales;" but there was no rushing, and without a halt the procession turned from the Mall into the intricate windings of Stable-yard and out to the front of St. James's Palace. The private stands began even in Stable-yard itself, and as for Marlborough House, the Princeof Wales's own residence, there was a platform on its walls which afforded accommodation to perhaps a hundred spectators. Great as has been the enthusiasm and vast as had been the crowds in St. James's Park, it was only when this end of Pall-mall was reached that an idea could be formed of what the Thanksgiving Day was really to be. Nearly every building in Pall-mall except the Carlton Club had its façade with platforms or wooden balconies, and every balcony and window from Marlborough House to Waterloo place was crowded with a brilliant company, and the display of flags and royal devices was immense even for that neighbourhood. At the Guards' Memorial a number of men of the Royal Navy kept the line, and were not the least attractive feature in the magnificent spectacle. Within the railings of the National Gallery there was a goodly company; but just about this spot, Trafalgar-square included, there was a meagreness of ornamentation as compared with the display on the rest of the route. Charing Cross and the Strand looked well, and a splendid tier of boxes erected at the Charing CrossRailway Station formed an appropriate commencement of a long line of decorations ending at St. Paul's Cathedral. Striking, however, as were these decorations, they were not, says the writer already quoted, by any means the sight of the day. The people, the never exhausted masses which covered all the pavements, filled all the windows and balconies and stands from street to housetop and spread themselves even over the roofs, and who, with a joy which is simply indescribable, cheered voice and arms and hands to greet the Prince and congratulate her Majesty on his restoration to health—they were the real spectacle of the national thanksgiving. All along the Strand the enthusiasm for the Queen was such as to profoundly affect her Majesty. Every instant she heard blessings implored on her, and hearty aspirations that her reign may yet be long. Outside the two churches in the Strand the charity children sang as the procession passed, and the Queen, the Prince, and the Princess thanked them with smiles. One of the prettiest points of view in the progress to St. Paul's was that which presented itself as the procession was passing round by the Church of St. Clement Danes on its way to Temple Bar. Wonderful things had been done in the way of hiding the waste ground on which the future Law Courts are to be erected. There were platform seats from the church up to the Bar, and at the other side from the Bar up to the point at which the houses have been knocked down. At Temple Bar her Majesty was met by the civic deputation, headed by the Lord Mayor, who went through the ceremony of offering to the Sovereign the insignia of authority over the city. These were, as usual, returned, and then his Lordship, with the sheriffs and a number of aldermen and common councilmen, preceded her Majesty's carriage on horseback to St. Paul's. Nothing could have exceeded the warmth of the reception given to her Majesty and the Prince from Temple Bar to St. Paul's. Both in Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street showers of small pieces of coloured paper descended from houses as the cortège advanced, and in the Strand the roadway was pretty well strewn with violets for some two or three hundred yards of the route. As her Majesty's carriage passed in at the great gates of St. Paul's-churchyard, a few minutes before one o'clock, the ladies and gentlemen who filled all the windows around rose *en masse*, and a coloured scarf or a white handkerchief was waved from every hand.

The Cathedral began to fill at eight o'clock, Dean Stanley being among the earliest arrivals. The judges next appeared, including the Lord Chief Justice of England, Chief Justice Bovill, the Lord Chief Baron, the two Lords Justices, and most of the puisne judges. The Yeomen of the Guard entered about half-past ten to clear the route, and took up their station in the west nave. One side of this nave was filled by naval, the other by military officers. The clergy were seated in the choir, places being specially appropriated to Nonconformist ministers. The members of the School Board, the Board of Works, and Common Council, had galleries reserved for them. It was eleven when the peers and peeresses and members of the House of Commons with their wives arrived from Westminster, and took up the places appointed for them. Sir Roundell Palmer was the first member of the House of Commons who arrived, and he and Lady Palmer sat next the Royal pew, directly behind Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who was first in the front row. Between Mr. Gladstone and the Speaker's seat were all the members of the Government, wearing the blue and gold Windsor uniform, except Mr. Ayrton, who was in mufti. The Speaker's chair seemed to be taken as the division of the house, for on the left of the chair sat Mr. Disraeli in light overcoat and trousers, Viscountess Beaconsfield, and most of the Conservative members. On the Peers' side of the house Lord Granville, Viscount Halifax, and the Liberal peers sat together, and they also wore the Windsor uniform, and their collars according to rank. The judges had seats in the right rear of the Lords. Among the learned men were Mr. Winter Jones, Professor Owen, and Dr. Barry. The representatives of the working men—to whom fifty tickets had been allotted by the express desire of her Majesty—were distributed among the general public. In front of the Indian gallery sat his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee were conspicuous, and close by them the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and one of his sons in rich Eastern costume were also noticed. When the guns were fired at half past twelve a movement was observable at the western entrance, and directly afterwards the Speaker's procession marched up the nave, the ponderous mace being borne in front. Mr. Brand was fully robed in black and gold and full bottom wig. The mace was rested on two stands in front of the Speaker. Closely following came the Lord Chancellor, also in full robes, scarlet and ermine. His lordship was conducted to a seat facing Mr. Brand, and his mace was also deposited on a stand in front. Immediately afterwards came the Lord Mayor bearing the sword of State, and the two Sheriffs, all in State robes, and attended by mace bearer and Remembrancer. At one o'clock the clergy began to approach the dome. The band outside struck up the National Anthem, and the Royal procession soon emerged from beneath the western galleries. As it moved forward Mr. Cooper played "God save the Queen" on the new organ. The Queen held the arm of the Princess of Wales, who led by the hand his eldest boy, Prince Albert Victor. The Princess of Wales was on the left and led Prince George. The Royal pew when filled was thus occuied—The centre chair by the Queen, who looked remarkably well. The Prince of Wales was on her left, and bowed repeatedly right and left after he had knelt down on entering the cathedral. He is much thinner in the face, the features are sharper and the eyes look sunken, and he has got very bald. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur were on the right of the Queen on the left was the Princess of Wales, the Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge. The service, which occupied a little less than an hour, began with the "Te Deum" composed for the occasion by Mr. Goss. Then came the responses and prayers by the Archbishop of Canterbury, founded on the 5th verse of the 12th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, "Members one of another." From this the most reverend prelate dilated on the unity of the Family, the State, and the Church. Then followed the Thanksgiving Hymn, which was joined in heartily by the congregation, and at its close the Queen came forward and bowed low twice. The Prince bowed also, and the solemn ceremonial was at an end.

On the return journey the Royal procession went to Buckingham Palace by way of Ludgate-hill, the Old Bailey, the Holborn Viaduct, Holborn, Oxford-street, the Marable Arch, Hyde Park (east side), and Constitution Hill, amid displays of loyalty and enthusiasm similar to those which had greeted the cortège on its eastward passage. One of the finest prospects that presented itself to the Royal party at any time during the day is stated to have been that from the Holborn Viaduct, as they looked up Holborn. The length and width of the thoroughfare were particularly favourable to the display of the troops which lined the road, the cavalry, which here, as in the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, mounted guard at the corners of side streets, and the people who covered the pavements and filled the windows. The whole line from Holborn to the Marble Arch might compare with anything that Paris has done in the way of street decoration. Opposite Mudie's Library was a pavilion whence festoons of flowers reached to the houses all around, and at Oxford circus was an arch covered with evergreens and many-hued flags. From Tottenham-Court-road to the Marble Arch flags drooped from every lamp-post. Venetian masts similarly decorated stood about eighteen feet apart, Chinese lanterns hung from post to post, and many of the houses were most elaborately decorated. At Hyde Park-corner and down Constitution-hill there were crowds such as, perhaps, had never been seen there before, and by the time her Majesty had arrived at the Palace, about half past three o'clock, crowds from other parts of the town had joined them to cheer her. Not only did she acknowledge this enthusiasm from her carriage by constantly repeated greetings, but almost immediately after she had entered the Palace her Majesty appeared on the balcony, where she was joined by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and, to the intense delight of many thousands, the three illustrious personages again and again saluted the people, while a military band played the National Anthem, thus bringing the great national thanksgiving celebration to a fitting termination.

At night when the illuminations were lit up, the people literally filled the long lines of streets, and there was but little perceptible diminution in their numbers until a late hour. The illuminations, however, were by no means universal, and were not, according to general opinion, particularly striking. Satisfactory results attended the effort made to light up St. Paul's. The illuminations of the cathedral included ship's lights from the Admiralty, green, white, and red, which surrounded the dome at three altitudes—fifty-one at the stone gallery, thirty-three at the base of the dome, and twenty-four at the golden gallery. Twelve seamen from the Pasgard placed, trimmed, and attended to the lamps, which were lighted about 7 o'clock and burned themselves out. Then, from an opposite house and from the top of a church limelights lit up the west front of the cathedral—that is, as much of the front as the house within the rays of the light. But the great display of all was one of coloured fire—red from the dome, and many colours from the area in front of the western door. These lighted up the whole façade most brilliantly and vividly.

As already mentioned, several serious accidents took place during the day and night. Shortly after noon a stand on which about ninety persons, near Marlborough House, gave away, and many of the occupants were much hurt. About half a dozen or twenty who had precipitated themselves on a branch of one of the trees in the Mall to see the procession were thrown to the ground by the breaking of the branch, and many were badly hurt. A child nine weeks old was crushed to death, and a tradesman living at Wandsworth, aged forty-eight, was knocked down and trampled to death by the crowd. These are the only instances known so far in which accidents terminated fatally, but a number of persons are under treatment at King's College Hospital, and among them are at least two women who, it is feared, will lose their lives. Several other persons are very seriously injured.

At the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral at Kensington there was solemn "Te Deum," at which Archbishop Manning, assisted by several of his clergy, celebrated a thanksgiving service. By direction of the Chief Rabbi special prayers of thanksgiving were offered up in all the metropolitan synagogues, and the day was observed as a general holiday in all the Jewish schools. Throughout London business was almost entirely suspended, and in the provinces the day was more or less generally observed. In most towns services were held at the parish and other churches, and in some the day was observed as a holiday. At Windsor three oxen given by Mr. Richardson Gardner were roasted whole, and in the evening there was a great bonfire and a display of fireworks. At Dublin there was a elaborate choral service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, at which the Lord Lieutenant and the Corporation attended in state. From the Continent we learn that at Boulogne and at Berlin there were thanksgiving services in the English churches; and telegrams from India inform us that at Bombay the Parsees, the Jews, the Hindoos, and the Mohammedans, each celebrated the day according to their own rites, and that it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons took part in the various services. In Calcutta also thanksgiving services were held in all the churches and chapels.

According to the *Daily Telegraph*, neither the health of the Queen nor that of the Prince of Wales has in any degree suffered from the excitement and fatigue of the ceremonial, but a different statement regarding the Prince is made by the *Morning Post*. That journal says—"Notwithstanding the assiduous manner in which the Prince of Wales returned the hearty and affectionate greetings which met him throughout the long line of route on Tuesday, his Royal Highness was by no means so equal to the exertion as he appeared to be, and on returning to Buckingham Palace he was very much exhausted. Sir William Gull was in waiting to receive him. On Wednesday his Royal Highness was far from well." However this may be, the Prince was at least will enough to receive a deputation from the Corporation of London, 100 strong, who went to Marlborough House to present an address of congratulation to the Prince and Princess. The Prince in his reply side that the anxiety which was manifested by the City of London during his illness would be held by himself and the Princess in the most grateful remembrance. "Neither," he added, "can the events of yesterday ever be effaced from our minds, or the reception which the Queen, the Princess, and myself, met with in passing through your streets." It is mentioned in connection with Tuesday's ceremonial that the Queen has subscribed £20,000 and the Prince of Wales £500 to the Special Thanksgiving Fund for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral. The cathedral was opened to the public on Wednesday, and was visited by great crowds. The streets along which the procession passed on Tuesday were again thronged on Wednesday by persons anxious to see the decorations, very few of which had been removed; and in some places the traffic was at times almost suspended.

THE ATTACK ON THE QUEEN.

(Globe, March 1.)

The facts have now transpired of the alarming occurrence yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace, which we briefly announced in the special edition of the *Globe* last night. On returning from about half-past five o'clock, her Majesty's carriage drove up to the garden entrance of the Palace, and as the Queen was about to get out a youth, who had managed unobserved to get into the garden, rushed up, and presented a pistol to her Majesty. The Royal cortege had returned by way of Constitution hill, and had entered the Palace by the north gate, passing thence through what is called the Garden Gate into the inner courtyard. A large crowd, whom the police were engaged in keeping back, had collected in front of the palace to see the Queen, and cheered her as she entered. Her Majesty was attended by Lady Churchill, and had the usual escort, Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge and Lord Charles Fitzroy being the Equerries in waiting. The Queen was preparing to alight a lad suddenly rushed to the left hand side—that on which Lady Churchill was sitting—and, bending forward excitedly, held out a pistol in his right hand and a paper in his left. Having remained for an instant in that posture, he suddenly, and with a gesticulation of disappointment as though he had recognised his mistake, rushed round by the back of the carriage to the other side, and threw himself into a similar attitude there, holding the pistol and the paper at the full stretch of his arms towards the Queen, who was then seated to his right. Her Majesty leant back on the instant, so as to interpose the frame of the carriage between herself and her assailant. The Queen's attendant, John Brown, jumped from the rumble of the carriage and seized the two hands of the youthful ruffian. Her Majesty's Equerries, who had been riding on either side of the carriage, immediately dismounted and were active in assisting to secure the lad, who was given into the custody of the police sergeant on duty at the gate. The Queen showed no sign whatever of fear. The lad was immediately disarmed of the pistol, which proved to be unloaded. It is an oldfashioned weapon, with a flint and steel lock which was broken, and in the barrel a piece of greasy red rag was found. On being apprehended by Sergeant Jackson, the youth stated that his name was Arthur O'Connor, and that he was 17 years of age. When he arrived at the station he made a further statement to the effect that he lived with his father at No. 4, Church-row, Houndsditch, and that he was a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Livett, Frank, and Son, of No. 72, Blackman-street, Borough. He made a subsequent statement to the effect that he had intended to commit the outrage on her Majesty on the occasion of the Royal procession on Tuesday, and for that purpose he had pushed as near as he could to the western door of St. Paul's Cathedral. On account, however, of the great crowd, he had, as he further stated, found it impossible to get close enough to her Majesty to effect the purpose. It seems that at the point where Constitution hill impinges upon the wall surrounding Buckingham Palace and its precincts, the angle of the garden wall is some ten feet high, and is not, as in other parts, protected with a *chevaux de frise*. O'Connor succeeded in clambering over this wall without attracting observation, and probably skirted the outside of the garden wall up as far as the garden gate, at which her Majesty entered. This gate is always kept shut, except on the occasion of a vehicle entering or departing, and a gatekeeper is continuously on duty there. This gatekeeper opened the door for the entry of her Majesty's carriage, and it is presumed that his attention was thereby so engrossed that he did not perceive, nor did any one else perceive, that the lad had slunk through the gate and into the garden immediately in the rear of her Majesty's carriage.

The home of O'Connor is situated at No. 4, Church-row, Houndsditch. Church-row is a mean and squalid court, which dives in from the north side of Aldgate, and turning at right angles, strikes into Houndsditch, thus enclosing on one side Aldgate churchyard, on which abut such of the houses as are on the western side of the court. Just at the angle, and the first on the north side of the court, is the house where the O'Connor family live—a house three storeys high, and densely populated. The family in every room. The O'Connors live in the second floor back. The family consists of the father, who is reported to be a very respectable man, in permanent employment at one of the piers of the London and Waterman's Steamboat Company; the mother, whose distressed condition is most painful; and seven children, of whom Arthur is the eldest. The father is a native of Ireland, but all his family were born in England. The family, who have lived in their present lodgings for two and a half years are very well spoken of by their neighbours as quiet, decorous people. Arthur is stated by his parents to be a lad of a mild, peaceable, and, indeed, rather timid and pensive disposition, to have no bad associates at all, but to be much addicted to reading and to solitude. He was educated at St. Dunstan's School, in the City, and was always of a very studious turn. On leaving school he was apprenticed to a firm of printers, with whom he remained about four years, but his indentures were cancelled, it is stated, during the course of a lengthened illness, which forced him to become an in-patient in King's College Hospital, where he had one of his toes amputated. On recovering, he entered the employment of a legal firm in Chancery-lane, from which, about a month ago, he came into the counting-house of Messrs. Frank. These gentlemen have one place of business in Blackman-street and another in St. George, Borough, and O'Connor's duty was to copy the orders that came into the latter, and carry them down, entered in his book, for execution at the former. He was at business on Monday, the establishment was closed on Tuesday, and O'Connor has not since returned to his employment. At Messrs. Frank's nothing peculiar was noticed about the lad, who seemed willing, assiduous, and regular. Although he had left school for several years, O'Connor continued up to the present time to take evening lessons in drawing at Sir John Cass's Foundation School in Church-row, which seminary his sisters also attend. He was at home to dinner yesterday about one o'clock, and so little did his parents imagine him to be about to be mixed up in which he was engaged that his tea was waiting for him when Detectives Superintendent Williamson reached the humble dwelling with the evil tidings. It is understood that in the search he made, that officer found nothing tending to give a clue to the crime, unless it may be supposed that a clue is furnished in the discovery of a mass of pernicious juvenile literature of the "half-penny dreadful" school, which lay on the top of the lad's school-books.

THE LAST OF THE AURORA FRAUDS.

EBSWORTH AND OTHERS VS. ALLIANCE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Before Mr. Justice Keating, Feb. 23.)

The plaintiffs are merchants, and the action was brought to recover £5,000 upon two open policies of insurance effected with the defendants upon a consignment of 250 bales of cotton shipped at Bombay in the Aurora, for Liverpool. The defendants pleaded several pleas, the most material of which were—that the cotton was not shipped, that the plaintiffs were not interested, and that the ship did not depart on the voyage with the goods on board.

Mr. H. James, Q.C., and Mr. W. Williams were counsel for the plaintiffs; and Sir J. Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. Mathew for defendants.

The first policy was dated Nov. 23, 1869, the voyage being described from Bombay to Liverpool. There were various declarations upon the policy; the last declaration being for 250 bales of cotton per Aurora, valued at 5,000*l*; the second policy, dated Dec. 17, 1869, for the same voyage, was for 5,000*l*., and it was declared to follow the former policy. The cotton was shipped by Kursondas Mahadabdass, a native merchant, through the agency of Messrs. R. Bell and Co, of Bombay, with whom the plaintiffs had transactions and was consigned to order. The Bill of Lading, endorsed by that firm, and the shipping documents and letters of hypothecation were forwarded through the National Bank of India, with draft dated at Bombay April 28, 1870, for 3,000*l*., addressed to the plaintiffs. The bill was duly accepted and paid by the plaintiffs at maturity, and the Bill of Lading covering the goods passed into their hands. They received instructions to insure the goods, and the shipment of the cotton was declared on the policies. The Aurora, by which the goods were shipped, was alleged to have been wilfully burnt at sea in May, 1870, about 60 miles from Bombay Harbour, by the Master Carpenter, and others, in execution of a scheme which gave rise to criminal proceedings, and which were reported at the time in this Journal. It was stated to be a practice at Bombay to get Bills of Lading signed in anticipation of the goods being placed on board, and that the Bills of Lading were so signed in this instance; but it was submitted that the goods in question were shipped and were on board when the vessel was lost, that no fraud was intended with respect to those goods and that the Underwriters were clearly liable. The Aurora was put on as a general ship, and it was stated that the fraudulent design, with respect to the fate of the vessel, was conceived after the ship had received considerable *bona fide* shipments, and had proceeded with her loading. A large body of evidence taken on commission at Bombay, relating to the purchase of the cotton and its shipment on board the Aurora, was then read. The cotton was traced down to the quays, and through the inspection of the Government Inspector. There was also evidence by a native who went on board with goods from the bazar, that cotton with the same mark as that which Kursondass had bought had been seen on board the Aurora.

Sir J. Karslake submitted that there was no case. The plaintiffs had no insurable interest to the extent stated in the declaration, and he urged that the ship really never started on the voyage. She left Bombay for the purpose of being burned.

Mr. Justice Keating said he would leave the question to the jury, and give the defendants leave to move the full Court.

Sir J. Karslake then addressed the jury for the defence, and having adverted at some length to the evidence and correspondence, contended that there was no proof that the cotton had been shipped. He remarked upon the absence of the evidence of the stevedore and boatmen who took the cotton on board, and it was urged that the testimony of Kursondass could not be relied on.

Mr. Justice Keating summed up, and said the jury would have to determine whether the cotton had been put on board the Aurora when she left Bombay, and they would say whether, when she left Bombay, she sailed on the voyage which would be sufficient to raise the question before the Court; also the point of law with reference to the plaintiffs insurable interest.

The jury found that the cotton was shipped, and that the vessel sailed. Verdict for plaintiffs for £5,000, but without interest, as it was thought that the company were bound, under the circumstances, to insist on proof that the cotton had been actually shipped.

HALF-PAY OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

A MEETING of half-pay officers was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, under the presidency of Colonel Anson, M.P., to consider the best means of obtaining a redress of grievances arising from the abolition of purchase and its enforcement by the Compensation Commissioners. A memorial to the Secretary of State for War was adopted. It set forth that the point which affected the whole of the officers on the half-pay list is the limitation clause, which limits the number of officers going from half-pay to full pay to 8 colonels, 14 Majors, and 14 captains per annum. As there were 1,459 officers on the half pay list, it will take forty years at that rate to exhaust the whole of the list. Formerly every officer was practically able to resume his profession, and to exchange to full pay—to serve or to sell; but now, no matter whether he has served twenty-five years on full pay, or is placed on half pay from ill-health or any other cause, he must stay in his present position. With regard to the argument that the results of the administration of the reserve fund imposed a practical limitation, the memorialists could not believe that Parliament would consider the operation of other acts of injustice to be a fair argument in support of a clause which must inflict considerable hardship.—*Pall Mall Budget,* March 1.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

The home accounts of the Government of India just published, show that the total revenue receipts from the 1st of April, 1870, to the 31st of March, 1871, were 178,186*l*. 8s. 11d. To this is added 2,423,856*l*. 5s. from the sale of India Four per Cent. Stock; 792*l*. 19s. 8d. received from Her Majesty's Treasury in repayment of disbursements in England on account of the Abyssinian expedition, 7,612,463*l*. 11s. 2d. instalments of capital received from Indian railway and other guaranted companies; and 9,259,267*l*. 2s. 10d. forming the "remittance account" between England and India. These sums, added to a balance brought forward of 5,495,325*l*. 2s. 8d., give a total of 22,366,059*l*. 16s. 6d. Under the head of disbursements there appear—charges connected with the collection of the revenue and direct claims thereon, 293,038*l*. 13s. 6d.; and charges on the revenues of India, 8,196,449*l*. 14s. 7d. In this latter sum are included, among other items, administration and public departments, 206,978*l*. 17s. 8d.; marine charges, 284,168*l*. 8s 11d.; political agencies and other foreign services, 61,507*l*. 1s. 8d.; miscellaneous, 206,091*l*. 1s. 8d.; superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances 794,497*l*. 8s. 9d.; civil furlough and absentee allowances, 176,067*l*. 14s. 2d.; army, effective, 2,385,290*l*. 12s. 7d.; non-effective, 1,525,496*l*. 6s. 8d.; interest on debt, 1,719,553*l*. 19s. 6d.; and dividends to proprietors of East India Stock, 629,970*l*. 1s. 6d. The other items on this side of the account are—guaranteed interest to railway and other companies, 4,352,713*l*. 6s. 1d.; public works, extraordinary, 51,742*l*. 18s. 3d.; advances repayable, 792*l*. 19s. 8d.; Indian railways and other guaranteed companies, 5,353,804*l*. 5s 8d.; remittance account between England and India 1,11,4,584*l*. 3s. 11d.; total disbursements, 19,060,087*l*. 8s. 2d.; which, added to a balance on March 31, 1871, makes 22,366,059*l*. 16s. 6d.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Notable Facts.—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease and encourages the development of febrile disorders; wherefore they should, as they may be, removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhœa and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations betoken the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF MARCH 2.

NEW TITLE FOR OLD COUNTRY DANCE.

"Just like Roger—de Coverley."

MORAL REFLECTION.

"One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."—Reflection.—Lucky for the *Demi-Monde*.

THE KINGDOM IS TO BE DIVIDED INTO MILITARY DISTRICTS.

So announces Mr. Cardwell, Oxford Druid. In compliment to him, we propose that they should be called druidical circles.

"THE UPPER TEN."

Stationary Cabby—"Hullo! where are ye off to?"

Second Cabby—"Home, of course. A four-wheeler is quite respectable enough for anybody that would be out on a night like this."

ÆSTHETICS OF DRESS.

Customer (he has been bidden to a wedding, and can't make up his mind in the matter of trouser patterns, but at last says)—"O, there! that 'll do, I sh'd think!"

Tailor—"Pardon me, sir; if you are going to be 'best man,' the shade is hardly tender enough!"

SUNDAY MANNERS IN HUMBLE LIFE.

Jim Bates goes out for a walk with his young woman: his pal, Joe Nobbs, happens to be walking with his young woman in the same direction. "Ullo, Jim," says Joe, "ow are ye?" "Why, Joe," observes Jim, "'ow's yerself?" And instead of introducing their future wives (whom they leave standing apart), the two friends gaze at each other with the sheepish grin of concious imbecility. Then, having nothing more to say, they past, and resume their respective walks with their young women as before.

AN AWKWARD FLATTERER.

In an article in the *Debats*, relative to Legitimism, attributed to M. Emile de Bonnechose, the historian, occurs a statement that Villeroi, the tutor of the Grand Monarch, "showering from an elevated site to his royal pupil, Louis the Fourteenth, the villages and landscapes spead out before him, said, 'Sire, all that is yours.'" Something like this had been spoken and done elsewhere some time before, to far another than the King of France; but perhaps Marshal Villeroi was not a conscious plagiary.

THE "MINIKE NINEPENCE."

City Gent (after a critical inspection)—"What do you want for that 'moonlight,'"?

Picture-Dealer.—"I'll shell yer the two a bargain, shir! Cheap ash dirt, shir! Sheventy-five guineash apeesche, shir! I'll warrant 'em undoubted smethers's. Sheventy-five——"

City Gent.—"O, come, I don't mind giving you—thirty shillings for the pair."

Picture-dealer (closing with alacrity)—"Done! With you shir!" [City Gent is in for 'em!]

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BORRE BUNDER,

JEEWANJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

REAL TURKEY TOBACCO, for Cigarettes;
IMPORTED OVERLAND IN TINS AT
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Elegantly Painted and Gilt PORCELAIN DESSERT SERVICES, Just received direct from the Potteries.

Sets for 12 Persons at Rs. 32, 36, 45, 50, 63, 70, 80, 90, 100, and 112.

Sets for 18 Persons at Rs. 125, 140, 205, 225, 230, 250, 270, 285, 300, and 325.

Glass, Porcelain, and Stone-Wares, of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE WATER.
SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.
The only Filter that will purify water
Constantly and Abundantly.
No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.
No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.
A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application.

The Subscribers will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

FOR CLEANING PLATE
USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for C